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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

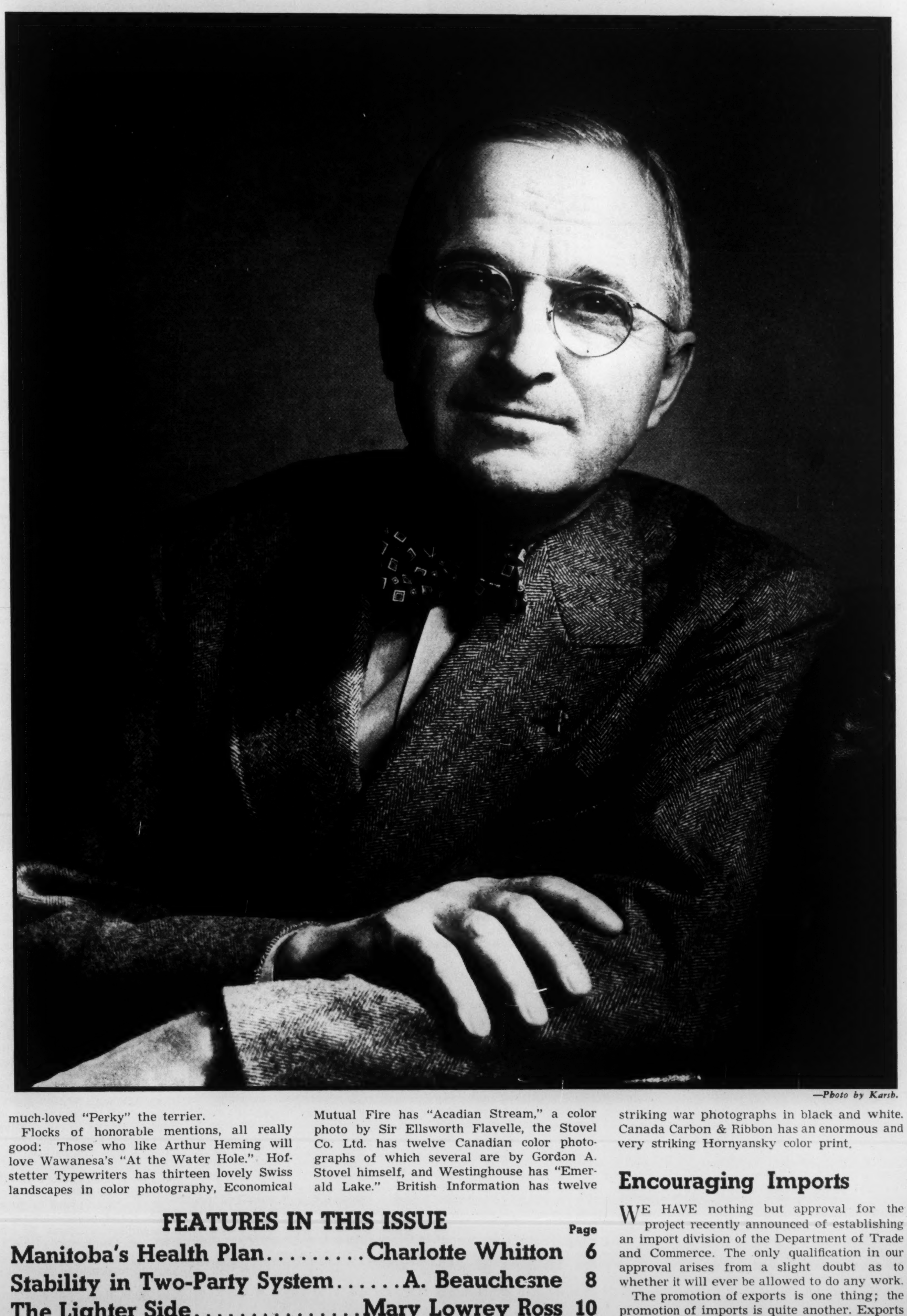
THE FRONT PAGE

New Ideas On Parliament

THESE are indeed the days of strange political doctrines—strange at least to those accustomed to the long established principles of British parliamentary procedure. There is no danger that "one good custom should corrupt the world" so long as we have the present supply of arguers maintaining that old customs are necessarily bad.

In the Ontario Legislature two C.C.F. members have broken with their party because they disapprove of its attitude of non-cooperation with the Labor-Progressives. There is nothing wrong with that; it is the perfect right of an elected member to change his policy if his conscience bids him; he is not sent to the Legislature as a robot to be guided by the long-distance control of a committee back home in his constituency. But the C.C.F. leaders have demanded that the two recalcitrant members resign their seats, and have made it a major plank in the party platform that elected members must bow to the will of the party organization or get out.

Meanwhile the Toronto *Globe and Mail* propounds an equally novel theory of parliamentary government when it argues that if Mr. McNaughton is rejected by the electors of Grey North he will have no right to remain a Minister and the Government will have no right to continue in office. This is the first time, we think, that it has been suggested in Canada that the voters of a single constituency have a right to change the make-up of a Ministry and the policy of a Government. They have a right, and a duty, to express an opinion on it; and a cumulative series of adverse opinions would in time establish a presumption that the Government had outlived its ability to represent the true feelings of the nation. But we do not think the electors of Grey North will have any reason to feel insulted if they should elect Mr. Case or Air Vice-Marshal Godfrey and should find Mr. McNaughton still functioning as Defence Minister and the Government still meeting Parliament.



—Photo by Karsh.

HARRY S. TRUMAN →

New Vice-President of the United States, who made his name as head of the Senatorial committee that fought waste and extravagance in the country's frenzied preparations for war. He represents this administration's counterbalance to the former Vice-President's New Deal radicalism.

The Calendars

THE calendar crop this year was late and scanty. In the choice of the first prize entry we are frankly and unashamedly corrupt; it goes to Link-Belt Ltd. for a nicely-colored version of the black-and-white picture, "The Reunion" (a soldier's family greeting him as he gets off the train after a long period in a German prison camp), which appeared on the front page of SATURDAY NIGHT some two months ago. It was one of the most "human" pictures we have published in a long time, and we think all recipients of this calendar will enjoy it for twelve months; but it gets first place because it is *our* picture.

Second prize, and an honored position in the editorial office, goes to the Montreal *Gazette* for a superb reproduction of a Dutch *genre* painting, "The Bird's Nest" by Willy Martens, and third to Hoops Printing Ink, Toronto, for an enormous and brilliant reproduction of a typical Maxfield Parrish "Twilight." Fourth is Canadian General Electric for Brigden's "Water Power," which would have ranked higher if it had had a better tone in its greens. And we must lift Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd. out of the mere honorable mentions because of the really brilliant idea of naming and characterizing the three new wartime products of the company as "pups" of the original and much-loved "Perky" the terrier.

Flocks of honorable mentions, all really good: Those who like Arthur Heming will love Wawanesa's "At the Water Hole." Hofstetter Typewriters has thirteen lovely Swiss landscapes in color photography, Economical Mutual Fire has "Acadian Stream," a color photo by Sir Ellsworth Flavelle, the Stovel Co. Ltd. has twelve Canadian color photographs of which several are by Gordon A. Stovel himself, and Westinghouse has "Emerald Lake." British Information has twelve striking war photographs in black and white. Canada Carbon & Ribbon has an enormous and very striking Hornyansky color print.

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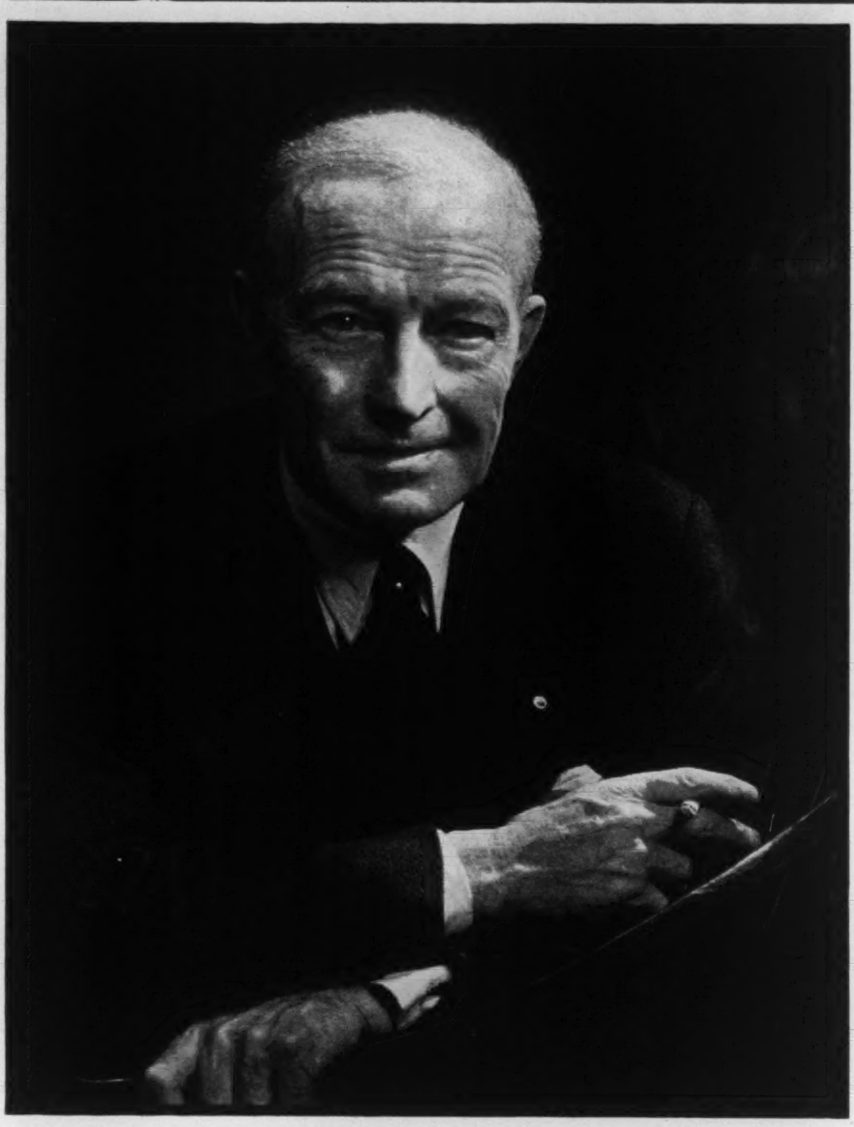
Encouraging Imports

WE HAVE nothing but approval for the project recently announced of establishing an import division of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The only qualification in our approval arises from a slight doubt as to whether it will ever be allowed to do any work.

The promotion of exports is one thing; the promotion of imports is quite another. Exports get rid of surpluses and bring in money; at least that is the way they appear, and the way they are looked upon by the great majority of the population. Imports send out money, and bring in goods, which are apt to look as if they

(*Continued on Page Three*)



John Armistead Wilson —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

"J. A." Has Been Building Canada's Airways From the Ground Up

By COROLYN COX

FOR "achievement in the development of Canada", the Engineering Institute of Canada has awarded its Julian C. Smith Medal for 1944 to John Armistead Wilson. Formal presentation will be made early in February.

This is no perfunctory recognition of the Director of Air Services, Department of Transport, the post Mr. Wilson has occupied since 1941, nor is it the celebration of one exciting act. The Institute this year, when Canada has become a world figure in aviation, and her contribution in that field stands as a critical factor in changing the tide of the world war, turns its spotlight on an ultra-modest civil servant. With foresight and dogged determination, from the end of World War I and through the lean years of depression, the years when the world wouldn't admit what Germany was up to, J. A. Wilson pushed and shoved and tugged, came at it from one angle and then from another, now in one department, now in another—but ALWAYS furthered the air development of Canada. Never was the defence of Canada out of his "arrière pensée". In the Trans-Canada Air Lines, the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme and the Northwest Staging Route, in the Ferry Command routes through Goose and Gander, Canada and the United Nations cashed in on his long view and his unswerving diligence.

"J. A." is a Scot, born sixty-five years ago in Broughty Ferry, near Dundee. On casual acquaintance you might note his cultured, gentlemanly breed and not realize how tough he is. He acquired his "intestinal fortitude" at an early age. After brief start in a private school, followed by Dundee High School (he walked four miles every morning to the train for school), he got down to realities. He came of practical people, and the classroom seemed dull. At sixteen, when his father died leaving five children, he was apprenticed to James Carmichael and Sons of Dundee, engineers and boilermakers. Still living four miles out, he got up in time to walk in every morning to catch the five-nineteen train, didn't get home again till six-thirty at night. Six to six were the hours in the shop, and he began with four bob a week in wages. It was kill or cure for a young lad. He fought his way up through the shops, learned to know his fellow men and how to get on.

At twenty, Wilson had one year in engineering at St. Andrew's University, then back to work. First he did two years with Fairbairn and McPherson in Leeds, in the shops and drawing office, rose to wages of about a pound a week, and to the rank of "improver", but not full "journeyman".

Starting in India

Dundee had many ties with India. "J. A." went out to Calcutta in 1902 as engineer with Bird & Co., a big firm of East India Agents with coal mines, jute and cotton mills and many other interests. Wilson was sent fifty-two miles up the Hooghly River to their Standard Mills, where he took on a big responsibility for a young man. In the company town he was in charge of all engineering, power and water supply, roads, railways, electric lights, boilers, and a small army of native labor. After three years of it he suffered the usual fate of those who are too keen and hard-driving in the East,—a bad go of fever and pleurisy. The company sent him to England for six months to recuperate. When he got back to decent health, his doctor suggested now would be the best time to switch to a better climate than southern Bengal.

That was 1905, when things were moving out here. Wilson booked a passage for Canada with no fear, knowing his own willingness to work. He would look round and get along. Angus shops of C.P.R. offered him something in Montreal, but he decided to look further, took a train to Ottawa, where he had letters of introduction. Walking up from the old Union Station to the old Russell Hotel, he overtook an elderly man struggling with his own bags, politely carried them to the hotel for him. Next morning, breakfasting at the same table with this gentleman, he answered questions about himself, soon found it was Mr. Hazen, chief engineer of Canada Cement Company, offering him a construction job in Bow Valley! "J. A." took the train out to Exshaw that night, spent two fruitful years with Canada Cement in their Bow Valley development, built up his strength in the fine dry climate. He also met Miss H. L. Tuzo, daughter of one of B.C.'s earliest pioneers at Banff, took time out in 1907 to go back to England and marry her.

Rooted in Ottawa

The Wilsons came back to Canada to settle in Ottawa, have lived there ever since. "J. A." was assigned to rebuilding the Canada Cement plant in Hull, but when the next job they offered him was out in the blue and he had acquired not only a wife but a small son as well, he looked about for something else, wound up in 1910 as Director of Stores and Contracts for the Canadian Naval Service, then being organized. This was another pioneering job, but mushroomed into a vast responsibility with the outbreak of the 1914 war. Pressure of supply grew then as now, though on a smaller scale. It became desirable to supply Hong Kong and Bermuda through Canada, and Wilson's department fed the British Home Fleet through Halifax, set up a big organization at Halifax and Esquimalt on behalf of both the Admiralty and Canadian supply.

With the development of the long range menace of submarines, and sinking of a tanker off Halifax, Great Britain asked the Canadian Government to organize an air patrol off our Atlantic coast. The U.S. had declared war, and had developed a big naval air service with little outlet for its energies. They volunteered to send squadrons of planes to Halifax and Sydney. At this point Wilson was made Assistant Deputy Minister of Naval Service, put in charge of organizing our air protection and building the original air stations of Halifax and Sydney. He took a flight or two himself, became tremendously interested at once and forever in the possibilities of air development in Canada.

Aviation Expert

After the armistice, Canada began discussing an air organization of our own. Wilson was the only civil servant who knew much of anything about aviation, seemed the logical man to work on the idea, and was very keen. A. K. McLean, Minister of Reconstruction, asked him to get down his ideas on paper. He wrote the Aeronautics Act. In 1919 he was made a Member of the original Air Board, and the next year resigned from the Naval Services to become its Secretary. Since then he has grown up with the service.

Through the ups and downs of the years since, Wilson has been virtually in charge of civil aviation, wearing various titles. National Defence took over the Air Board in 1922, reorganized its setup in 1926, separating civil aviation from Defence aviation. As the crying need in Northern Canada was for better means of transportation, Wilson concerned himself principally with forestry work, surveys, and transportation to remote areas. No money was available for inter-city services or mail, but those could wait. He cooperated with the Provinces, who had no facilities but lent willing aid. The U.S. in 1927 jumped into civil aviation in a big way and began to tap into Canadian cities. By 1928 obviously the only thing to do to save our own souls was to build a trans-Canada airway. Wilson's department began surveys, but the Depression stopped actual construction. However they kept flying clubs, who ran the main city airports, going. In 1933 General McNaughton, Chief of General Staff, who didn't need to be persuaded about air, obtained authority for the Civil Aviation Branch to use relief labor on building aerodromes and radio stations. He saw the defence need of a transcontinental airway for Canada.

With the formation of Department of Transport in 1936 things looked up. The Hon. C. D. Howe began to be felt. Civil aviation, meteorology and radio became three divisions of the Air Services Branch of the Department of Transport. Real support—and money—came for the first time. 1937 brought the Trans Canada Act, with Wilson appointed a director of Trans-Canada Air Lines. 1928 saw the line operating west of Winnipeg, and in 1939 the Civil Aviation Branch embarked on the huge construction program for the Commonwealth Training Plan. The rest is current war history.

"J. A." was proud to go to Chicago last November as one of the three Canadian delegates to the United Nations Conference of Civil Aviation. He is proud of his ability to pick able young men, and of his record of backing them, never jealously standing in their light, but bringing official light to bear on their works. His reputation for flying anywhere and everywhere in every type of plane results from his belief that "we in Ottawa need to go and see what our boys are up against." As he nears retirement, J. A. has reason to live in contentment with himself.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Places for Keen Men Returning from War --- C.B.C. Programs

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

LOWERING the retirement age of officials and employees of the Canadian National Railways to make room for the employment of men returning from this War is worthy of commendation; and should be featured. Young men are few in the system now, and there will be openings for many who have no desire to take up farming or factory work which, as many postwar planners seem to think, are the only occupations ex-soldiers can hope for.

A similar step could be taken by other large corporations. It is a very fine idea and should not be allowed to lapse into merely a gesture; forgotten or eluded as soon as this War has ended. It may be the same as after the "War to end Wars". The man who went as a Hero will return as the "unwanted pest", and may never have heard of this noble effort to extend some chance of work. The ones who had to stay at home may have lost all interest in any but their own.

Montreal, Que. W. H. ABBOTT.

Disputing Mr. Sedgwick

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE "Name in the News" article of Jan. 6 on Harry Sedgwick quite justly gives Mr. Sedgwick the credit that is due him as a private broadcaster and as the head of WIB's New York office. However, the story gets off the track in one or two places—due perhaps to the fact that Mr. Sedgwick may not be in as close touch with things as he used to be or that the author has not reported him correctly.

One statement attributed to Mr. Sedgwick that certainly should not be permitted to pass without comment is this: "Out of the thirty-two programs which in Canada get the largest audiences, not a single one is sustaining".

Now that statement just won't stand up—and Mr. Sedgwick knows it. Or if he doesn't, he could find out from any of the survey organizations that determine how many people are listening to which Canadian network programs. They would be able to tell Mr. Sedgwick that the C.B.C. national news bulletin at 10.00 p.m. EDT, the B.B.C. news at noon and suppertime, "C.B.C. News Roundup", "Stage 45", "Week-End Review", "Our Special Speaker", "Serenade for Strings", and many other C.B.C. sustaining programs, are listened to by more people than some programs among the first *ten*, let alone thirty-two, of the daytime and of the evening network commercial programs.

There is a tendency, at times, among surveyors, radio advertising agencies, private station operators and sponsors, to overlook the fact that some sustaining (or public service) programs do have a higher rating than some sponsored broadcasts.

Mr. Sedgwick is also quoted as saying that "the important thing about radio is to have an audience". With this, we agree but one must remember that there are majority and minority audiences and the C.B.C. makes every effort to please both. It will be a long time before the Parlow String Quartet can command an audience as large as The Happy Gang, but that does not lessen our responsibility to broadcast fine chamber music as well as comedy and variety.

The statement indirectly attributed to Mr. Sedgwick that "only private radio can afford to buy the top programs" is a curious one and could not be discussed without going to considerable length.

E. L. BUSHNELL.
Director General of Programs.

We did not interpret Mr. Sedgwick as including the newscasts in the general term "program". But it is satisfactory to learn that so many of the real "programs" put on by the C.B.C. are among those with the ten largest audiences in Canada.—Ed.

Zombies and Radar

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ERIC KOCH'S article (Nov. 25) contained this: "In some cases there is a distinct advantage in not going active, e.g., some courses (especially in Radar, i.e. the radio location of planes) are only open to Zombies."

Mr. Koch should know that Radar technicians are employed as such in the Navy, Army and Air Force, and have been doing a grand job ever since the War began. I consider it a direct insult to those fine young fellows, many of whom have lost their lives in naval action, to be even classed or mentioned when the word "Zombies" is used.

I defy Mr. Koch to state that even one Zombie qualified as a Radar technician, a few may have been lucky enough to get passed as fatigue men to radar mechanics or technicians, but they could not be trusted to operate the equipment.

I happen to know what I am talking about when Radar is mentioned. My son, now serving overseas in that branch of the service, qualified long before "Zombies" were considered too valuable to send overseas, because their feelings might be hurt.

Saskatoon, Sask. G. FORRESTER.

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The Front Page

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competed with other goods produced in the country itself. Hence there is no resistance to the efforts of a government to promote exports, except occasionally in the countries to which they are exported, whereas there is bound to be resistance to the promotion of imports, from people who consider that if they were not imported part of the money spent for them might be spent on their own goods.

The new branch will have to be able to prove very conclusively that the imports which it promotes would be imported anyway, and that all it does is to see that they are imported from a commercially friendly instead of a commercially hostile country; or else that the mere act of importing them ensures a corresponding addition to our exports. Presumably one of its first objectives will be to transfer to countries of the British Commonwealth part of the purchases which we now make in other countries, notably the United States, which has always sold to us far more than it buys from us. This is a laudable objective on the assumption that the United States is going to refuse to buy from Great Britain the amount necessary to balance the three-way traffic—which may very possibly be the case. But we should vastly prefer to see the relations of the three countries established on a basis as close as possible to free trade, in order that every part of this enormous total market might be supplied from the sources most economically advantageous.

A Health Week

FORTY years ago a young doctor starting practice probably would have had a good deal of his time taken up by cases of typhoid fever. Today there are many medical students close to graduation who have never seen a single case. That instance is typical of the march of preventive medicine. Many of the "killers" of old time such as smallpox, diphtheria, appendicitis, are no longer feared. The sum of suffering and grief thus eliminated is imposing.

But the talent of the physicians and surgeons ought to be matched by good sense on the part of the citizens. Much of the sickness which is still to be found might not occur if sensible and intelligent health-habits were taught and followed. The man who wastes his life-energy, either for business or for fun, marches in company with fools and is scarcely to be distinguished from his companions.

The Health League of Canada has set apart the week beginning February 4 as time for a concerted drive against public apathy concerning sickness and the toll it takes. The specific subject for February 7 will be venereal disease, that ghastly hobgoblin choking the life out of too many people.

The League is now making a special effort to build up branches in the smaller cities of Canada. These, it seems to us, should be of special value because of the support which they can give locally to the work of the F.O.H. and other officials. Leadership from Toronto and Montreal is valuable, but can never have quite the influence of that which is provided in the community itself.

Health work of the modern sort is neither wholly individual nor wholly national. It needs the co-operation of the individual, the local community, the province and the Dominion. Only when all these are working to the common end shall we attain the ideal Canada, a nation in which sickness is as rare as it can be made.

Mailing Matches

WHEN making up parcels for the Post Office to transport to active service personnel, always be sure to include a large number of matches, and to pack them as close as possible to a quantity of lighting fluid for replenishing cigarette lighters. This has the effect of establishing a reasonable probability that not only your parcel but a large number of other parcels also will never reach their destination, and so gives the intended recipients something to grouse about which may help to take their minds off their other troubles.

There are a large number of other possible combinations which are almost equally effective, and such is the resourcefulness and inventive capacity of Canadians, especially those of the female sex, that they appear to have worked out for themselves practically all of these combinations and to have used them successfully, with the result that a great deal of the supplies sent to the troops has been burned or otherwise rendered useless.

The Postmaster General appears to disapprove of this practice, and is publishing a series of very effectively designed advertisements in the hope of discouraging it. From the point of view of his Department it is no doubt regrettable, since it leads to the Department being blamed both by the troops and by the people who have sent parcels without matches and had the misfortune of having them destroyed because they were too near to parcels with matches. Mr. Mulock should realize, however, that the Post Office exists not merely for the purpose of carrying mail but also for that of providing the Canadian public, both at home and in the forces, with something to complain about, and that these complaints are nonetheless enjoyable because they usually arise out of something for which the Post Office is in no way responsible.

NEED A BIT MORE REHEARSING, DON'T YOU? —*Copyright in All Countries*

Doctors and Provinces

THE distribution of medical practitioners among the provinces of Canada is in close proportion to their wealth and has practically no relation to their population. Thus there is one physician in Ontario to every 1,068 persons, in British Columbia to every 1,168, and in Quebec to every 1,206. But in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, the two poorest provinces, there is only one to 2,136 persons (exactly twice as many as Ontario) and 2,078 respectively.

Those who consider that the distribution of everything in accordance with the laws of supply and demand is natural and justifiable will find no fault with this situation; but those who feel that in such matters as health and education the state owes the depressed part of its citizenry a somewhat better share than they can get by their economic power alone will be slightly ashamed of it. A Saskatchewan child ought to have the same chance of a healthy life as an Ontario one, and it obviously hasn't, unless we can assume that the natural conditions of the prairie province are so much healthier as to compensate for deficiency of doctors—of whom as we all know even Ontario has none too many.

The U.S. and the World

THE United States is a very important country, and its co-operation in the business of organizing peace is immensely desirable. But we wonder whether it is really necessary to conclude that unless sixty-four out of the ninety-six Senators of the United States can be induced to vote that country into a world organization for peace all hope of organizing peace must be abandoned. The United States is not *against* peace; it is not, and is not likely to become, an aggressive power. With that amount of assurance can we not assume that the rest of the nations can go ahead and organize peace for themselves, with reasonable hope that that organized peace will work until the United States sees that it is working and decides to come in and help?

The trouble is that, the more we assume that the United States is indispensable, the more exacting and difficult that country is going to be to draw into the project. If the Americans are encouraged to believe that the world is absolutely dependent on them for the establishment of a new world order, they will feel that their collaboration has an enormous value and they will proceed from that to suppose that they are being called upon for enormous sacrifices.

It is customary to assume, and probably we of SATURDAY NIGHT have assumed on occasion, that the absence of the United States from the League of Nations was the compelling reason for the League's inability to do anything about preventing the deterioration of international relations between the wars. That is a point of view which has possibly been overstressed; but in any case there is a special element in the situation of the old League which might not exist in a future world organization, namely the fact that its whole structure and design were predicated on the assumption that it would include the United States. The United States sat in on the designing and only withdrew when the design was completed and the product was offered for sale. Had it been known in advance that the United States would not be in the League it would probably have had a very different structure. There would certainly have been far less emphasis on self-determination, and consequently a much smaller number of unworkable small nations in Europe.

But if the United States should decide once again to withdraw from the world and should let the world know about it in advance, it might be possible to contrive a structure for the preservation of peace, by agreement among the other peace-loving nations, which could perform that job without American aid, provided of course that it was also able to do it without American obstruction—a condition which can reasonably be taken for granted. The British Commonwealth of Nations, France, Russia and the smaller European democracies should not be incapable of repressing the ambitions of a resurgent Germany if Germany should feel like being resurgent, and they have had experiences which the United States has not had, and which are likely to have impressed them very strongly with the necessity of doing so. That the assistance of the United States in economic matters will be urgently needed is plain enough, but that assistance can be kept entirely separate from the matter of co-operation in the preservation of peace. Even if the United States declines to help organize the world for peace, it will still have money to lend; and it will not be less willing to lend it in a world which has organized itself for peace, than in a world in which a dozen nations are separately organizing for war. Peace provides a better atmosphere for collecting interest and principal.

The Passing Show

HAVING severed diplomatic relations with Japan, Turkey is becoming increasingly restless, writes a Cairo correspondent. It's beginning to look as though she had no more fences left to sit on.

•

The Board of Governors and divisional heads of the C.B.C. are to meet shortly to discuss the ban on horror programs. We understand that political broadcasts are not included on the agenda.

•

It is reported that Eisenhower receives prompt deliveries of American newspapers by special plane. By reading the military commentators he is able to get first-hand information on what he intends to do next.

•

The banning of conventions in the United States inflicts a cruel blow on yet another of the great national sports of our good neighbor.

•

At the beginning of the war, the British Labor Minister assumed that two women were required to do the work of one man, but today the sexes are graded as equal. Should the war last much longer the real truth will come out.

•

President Roosevelt has announced that he will meet Churchill and Stalin shortly, the time and place, he added mysteriously, depending on "ice conditions". We have suspected for some time that the big three are waiting for a thaw.

•

Dr. Percival, Director of Protestant education in the Province of Quebec, says that Canada may yet produce "an even greater than Shakespeare".

> Alas! 'tis not in us to em-
> Ulate the Bard of Avon stream;
> To snatch the muse sublime from air
> So very thin
> As ours. Yet we, transcending far
> The earthly skill of other men,
> Have sure out-matched good Britain's isle
> In Bacon.

•

In a prophetic review, a Toronto newspaper forecasts that "the weather will be the greatest factor in farm production during 1945". How ever do they think up these ideas!

The Velvet Sonneteers

THE velvet sonneteers of days gone by
Were nice in choice of things to sing about:
Tho' life around was rough and tough no doubt
They had for loveliness the single eye
When Art was in command. I wonder why
Some poets of our rhymeless modern rout
Push corrugated prose in stanzas out
So scant of sense or tune to satisfy?

Up from the wreck of these downcrashing years,
When agonies of battle are no more,
Let Art again for its own sake restore
Those forms whereof the very form endears
Beyond what cause they serve or purpose score—
Let sing again the velvet sonneteers!

TOM MACINNES

•

False teeth and fillings are now rationed in Germany. We may yet hear of the Fuehrer having his carpets minced before serving.

•

With Reno divorce suits at an all time high of over 7,000 cases last year, says a Chicago tabloid, hundreds of lawyers are living in the golden age. When Cupid flies out of the window, cupidity takes the floor.

•

> "50 GIRLS WRITE LETTER TO SOLDIER 28 FEET HIGH"
> —Headline in Manitoba paper.

We hope it reaches him.

•

For the convenience of passengers, the C.P.R. has installed electric eye doors leading to the concourse at Montreal Windsor Station. A commuter now suggests an automatic device to bring back the 5.15 for those who just couldn't make it.

•

Senator Brewster wants the United States to have the right to establish radio stations "anywhere in the world". The way these rockets are developing he should have added the moon and the solar system.

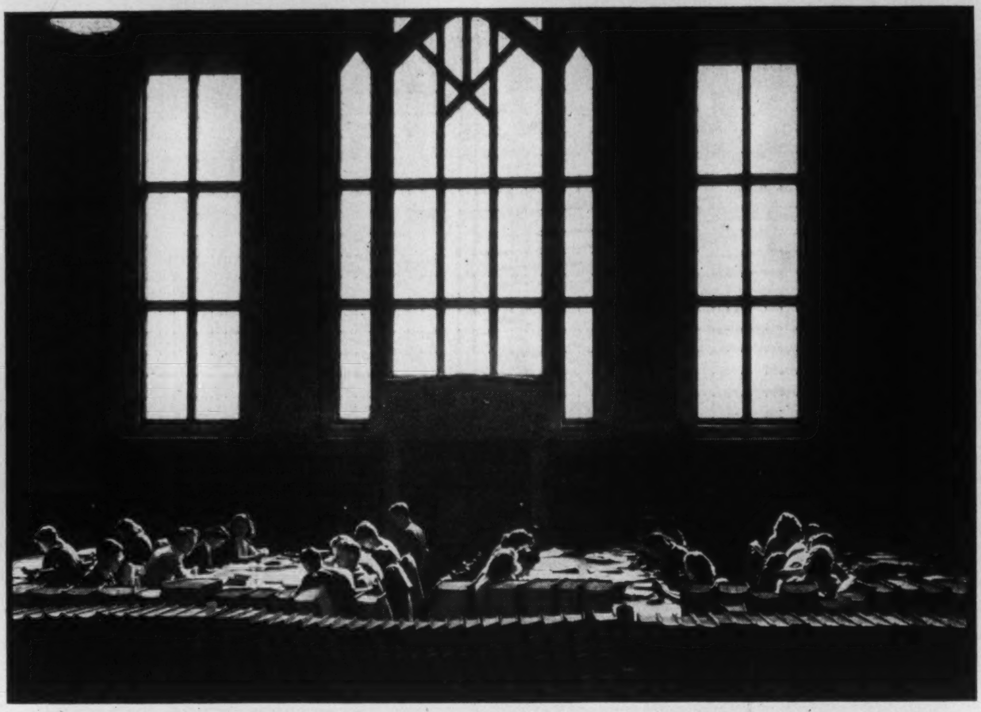
•

"We have something over 232 Rhodes Scholars, the most educated men alive. Most of them became C.C.F.-ers or school teachers or ministers. Not a single solitary one of them ever made a fortune or made a nation-wide name for himself about anything."—Jamieson Bone in the *Globe and Mail*.

Precisely; if it weren't for this damned education we'd all be rich and famous.

Canadian Universities Train Youth for War . . .

Three of the workers at the canteen run by University of British Columbia co-eds for U.O.T.C. boys. Proceeds go to Red Cross.



University students take life seriously these days. Besides their regular studies, war work of some kind is prescribed for both boys and girls as a required part of the wartime curriculum. Above: Interior of Library, University of British Columbia.

Empire ties are most evident at U. of B.C. Soldier B. S. Sunga, a Hindu student, attends chemistry lab. class with sailor, F. McLean.

Brock Hall, where B.C. students gather at lunch hour, was built and furnished by students' contributions—a real venture in cooperative effort.

By Vernon Hill

CANADIAN Universities are fighting today to maintain the freedom that for 500 years has marked the civilization of the West. In the classroom and the lecture hall students are working overtime to catch up with the urgencies of wartime training. Beneath the customary quiet of the campus, the strain of shortened courses and the stress of military training have made the university student measure anew the obligations of learning to the common man.

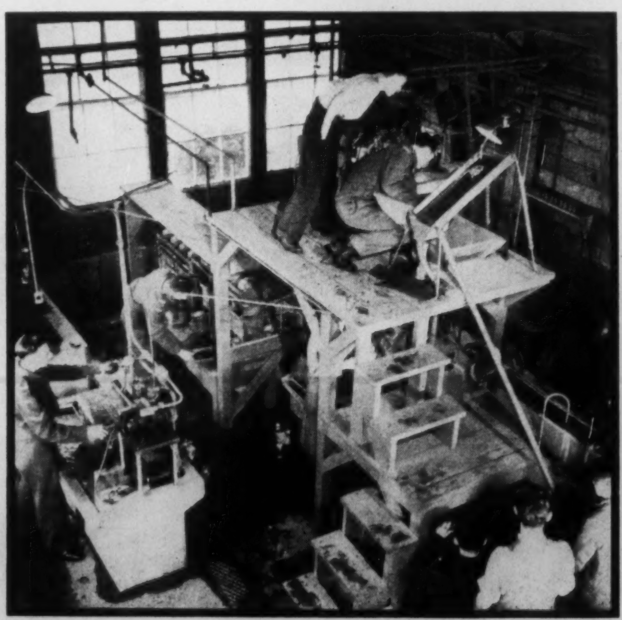
When war comes, the student body is the first to feel the pinch. The universities offer and the services take over many of the college buildings for instruction of military personnel in the skills and mysteries of scientific warfare. For every able bodied student, COTC courses are compulsory, and each man gets the basic training that helps him to enter the forces as someone who knows what he fights for and loves what he knows.

Most student bodies have their own blood donor clinics, run in conjunction with the Red Cross. And even that carefree haven of student life, the fraternity house, has been invaded by the armed forces. Joe College has disappeared from the campus for the duration, perhaps for ever. For today the university student knows no real vacation. As soon as his year is completed, Selective Service finds for him a wartime job, on the farm, in research work or in essential industry. And some universities, such as Queens, have started courses in industrial relations to acquaint students with labor management problems in Canadian factories.

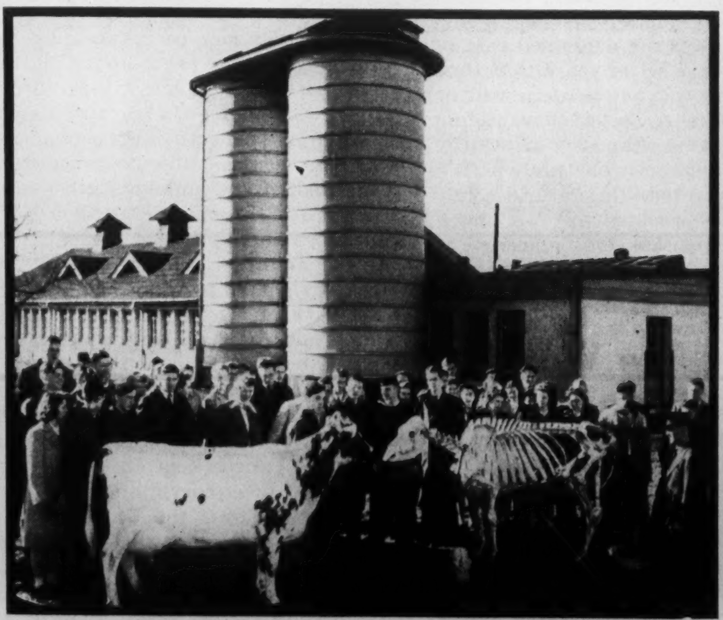
FOR the faculty the call is equally urgent. Many have joined the ranks of wartime industry; others have gone into the government service as research advisors and administrative workers.

But the most pressing work lies in medicine and the sciences. Penicillin, the incredible new healing drug which has reduced death from wounds in action by as much as 90% has been pioneered in university laboratories. The drug, formed from the action of bacterial mould similar to that seen on stale bread, is now in mass commercial production for both military and civilian use. Developed under conditions of the strictest aseptic control, its manufacture is largely supervised by men and women trained in our universities. After the war it promises a sharp reduction in the toll of such public ills as pneumonia and venereal disease.

The University of Toronto in collaboration with the Ontario Agricultural College and the National Research Council, has developed rubber oxygen masks for the Air Force from Russian dandelion. This plant, known as *kok-saghyz*, was discovered by Soviet scientists in the Tien Shan mountains on the borders of Chinese Turkestan only in 1931. When the rubber situation in Canada became acute, university laboratories began



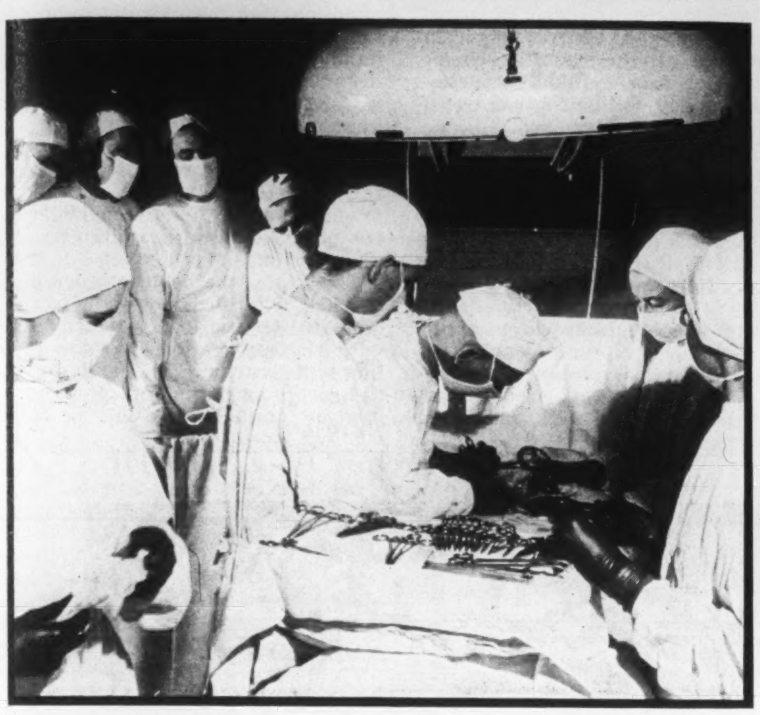
War Metals Research supplied this model concentrating machine for Mining students at B.C.U. Ore goes in at top, concentrate comes out below.



Future of Canadian farming is active concern of universities. The classes in animal husbandry at B.C.U. are given out at the university barns with skeleton of steer and livestock.

At the University of Alberta, girl students are seen here determining strength of reagents used in Wasserman tests. Attendance, former 2400, is now 1300, plus 300 service men.

. . . and Leadership in Critical Postwar Period



Most pressing university courses in wartime are medicine and the sciences. Here, final year Meds. students at the University of Alberta watch an operation at the University Hospital.

Prospective key personnel for war industry are these Engineering students doing mechanical drafting at the University of Saskatchewan.

Students of architecture will have a voice in the re-planning of our towns. This group of 3rd year men at the University of Manitoba are working on model dwellings for families of five.

Photos — National Film Board

its development with the National Research Council. After cross-pollination to breed a plant with a strong rubbery texture, the dandelion is gathered, its roots boiled in an autoclave, and then thoroughly rinsed so that all foreign matter is removed. From the rinsing emerges a crepe rubber as strong and tough as the natural product.

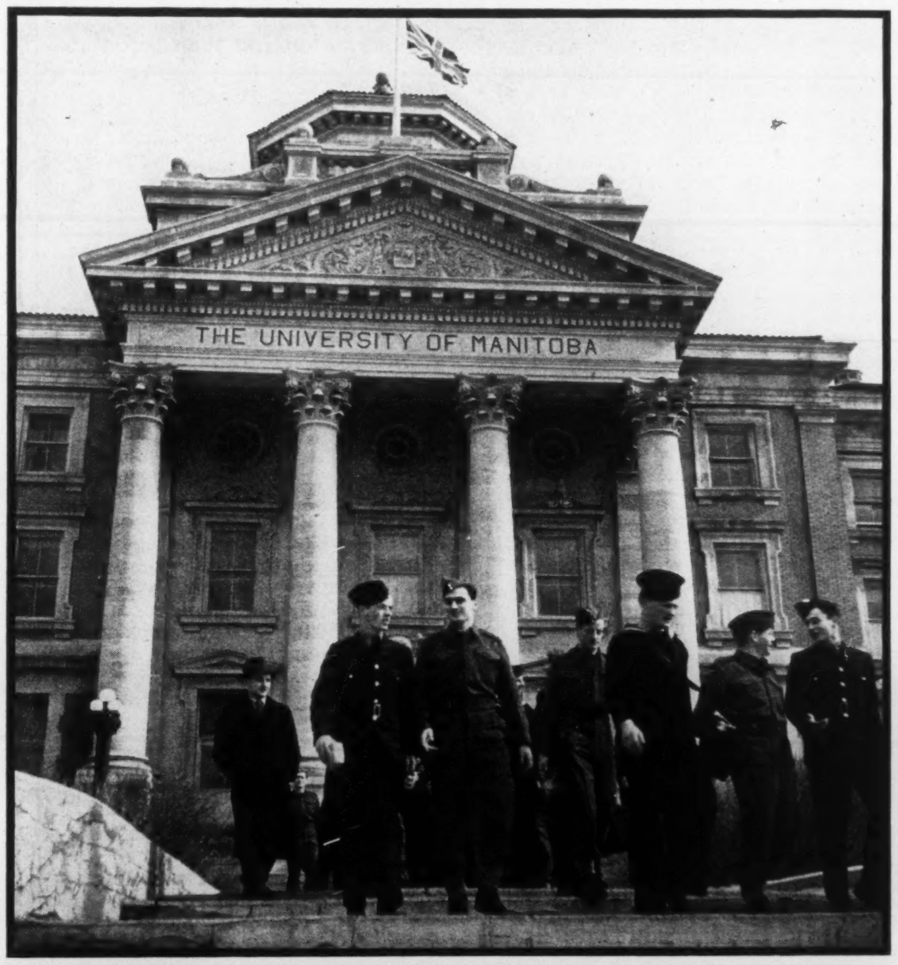
The future of farming in Canada is the active concern of our universities. At Saskatchewan students experiment with a jeep as a possible post war alternative to a tractor on prairie farms. The development of new rust resistant wheats at Manitoba is going far to meet the demands of our post war export trade. And scientists at the University of British Columbia experiment with enriched vitamin diet to increase the output of our poultry farms.

FROM the broad sweep of our forests have come new woods for use in making airplanes and strong light plastics. In schools of forestry like that at New Brunswick, field workers have surveys under way to combat forest diseases, to encourage reforestation and to build up our timber resources against tomorrow's needs.

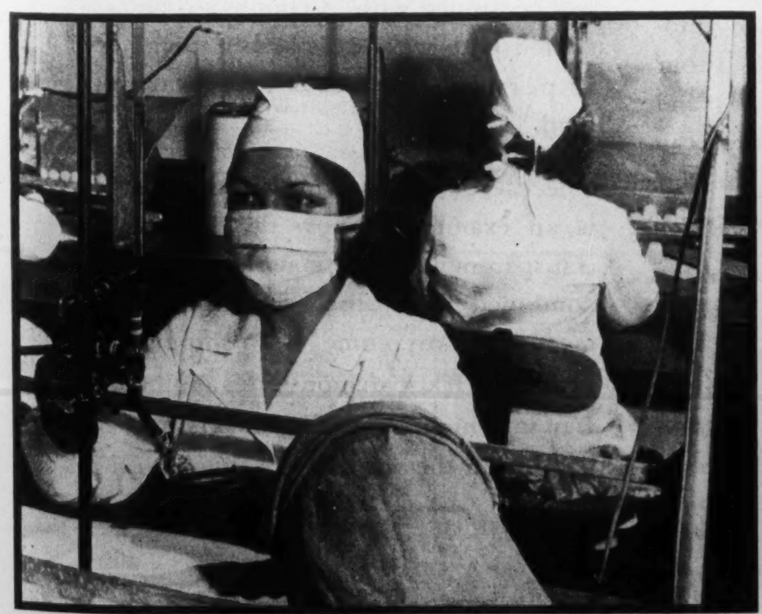
The fish of our lakes and streams must be conserved for the fisherman and the tourist. At field stations such as Queen's Lake Opinicon and the laboratories of the Université de Montréal fish are studied and tagged so that their habits and frequency may be observed by anglers, and our pools and rivers re-stocked to meet the needs of commerce.

IN THE re-planning of our towns students of architecture and sociology will have a voice. On the drafting board are emerging plans for a healthier city life. From studies of the use of electric power on the grid system, and from traffic surveys on city streets, students are preparing for their responsibilites as taxpayers and civic officials. The new community living which we have learned from the war can be seen in students' co-operatives and credit unions, founded in Quebec and now growing rapidly on the prairies. And students of our two races learn to work together through exchange language courses sponsored by universities in both Ontario and Quebec.

As for the humanities, they too have achieved a new importance. Today the Universities are learning, in the words of Stevenson, that while books are well enough in their way, they are a bloodless substitute for life. Learning as an end in itself is no longer valid in a nation which needs the trained minds of its youth for leadership in the rough new world to come . . . which needs music, art, literature and philosophy only as they mingle actively with the people, bringing with them the strength of seventy generations of human wisdom, and grasping the images of the new Canada.



University boys, combining college with military training, will enter the forces, ready to give leadership, now, and in the rough new world to come.



Penicillin, life-saving drug for war wounded, was pioneered in university labs. At Connaught Lab., University of Toronto, penicillin in sodium salt solution undergoes final processing.

Rubber from dandelions. Planned and controlled pollination at U. of Toronto botany labs. breeds dandelions with strong rubbery texture — hence these bags to prevent pollination by insects.

Boiled dandelion roots go into this machine which removes vascular, non-rubber material. Result is springy, crinkled crepe rubber sheet.

Manitoba's Health Plan Is Based on Lower Costs

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON, O.B.E.

The Dominion, says Miss Whitton, has a good buy in the new health plan brought out by the Manitoba Government. For the Province it proposes a scheme of medical care which is neither health insurance nor state medicine and which would cost the Dominion less than one-quarter of its contribution under the Heagerty plan. The Manitoba plan is more modest, but Miss Whitton believes that it could be extended to provide complete and effective coverage at a lower cost than the federal plan.

IT WOULD be expected that a sane, practical, skilfully-devised and well-balanced health program would come out of Manitoba. In many ways, that province stands midstream in the currents of our national life. Here, midway across the Dominion, the oldest of the prairie provinces has the venturing vigor of the newer West, the stabilizing maturity of the old East and the older Europe from which so many of her peoples and institutions have derived. In the field of public health, the permanent personnel of the provincial service have long been outstanding and have enjoyed the boon of keen, interested, responsible Ministers.

The province advances four requisites to good public and personal health. The "*first* and fundamental responsibility of a health service should be to prevent disease", planned on a provincial, administered on a provincial-municipal base. The second is to recognize that "no doctor can render his best service", no patient be well helped, unless there are "precise diagnostic and laboratory resources" to facilitate the prevention of serious illness and hasten its treatment when occurring. The third is assurance of satisfactory personal or curative health service to "every resident of Manitoba, irrespective of geographical location", and so the provision at public cost of medical staff "to provide such medical care and supervision as can be given in the patient's own home or in the doctor's office or local hospital, including maternity work and minor surgery (uncomplicated fractures being considered in the latter category) but excluding major surgery". And fourth is the dictum "sufficient and adequate hospitalization available at reasonable distances to all the people in the province".

Gradual Introduction

These, Manitoba outlines not from theory but proven practice. Her government is frank: it offers the scheme now for immediate study by the people, for action in the areas where this is possible but with the honest warning that it "can only be introduced gradually owing to the lack of medical and nursing personnel and the lack of building and hospital equipment". But the signal is "clear ahead" with the proviso that consideration will have to be given at once to means to assure increased training facilities for "medical and allied personnel". While the field of laboratory research is regarded as Dominion, a fund is contemplated to encourage young aggressive men in the local fields to pursue administrative and clinical research of particular local import.

The Manitoba plan is realistic and courageously and characteristically Canadian. Minister and staff have studied their province. They see its quarter million square miles extending north 750 miles from a temperate wheat belt to scrub wood and rock, ice bound a good part of the year. There is very little good criss-cross transportation. Railways and highways—and now skyways—nearly all lead in and out of Winnipeg like the rays of a spider's web. The city holds a third of the population, density elsewhere being about 2 per square mile, the whole population less than Toronto's.

Homogeneous Blocks

About half of the population are of British strain, with the 90,000 vigorous Ukrainians outnumbering the Irish, almost equalling the Scots. Then come the French Canadians (50,000), the Germanic, the Netherlanders (each about 40,000), the Polish (35,000), the Scandinavian (32,000), the Jewish (18,000) and a dozen or more other European groupings; each settled in remarkably persistent, homogeneous blocks.

Geographic, racial and occupational factors interoperate. Sixty per cent of the gainfully occupied population are in agriculture. Transportation, trade, financial, professional and personal service engage about equivalent numbers, all largely dependent on the farm yield because manufacturing, though war stimulated, is of obviously secondary economic rank. So, of the 250,000 gainful workers in Manitoba about 150,000 are agricultural and of these 60 per cent are family workers. Of the 40 per cent paid workers all but 5 per cent are purely temporary. Two-thirds of the farms—even if mortgages ran a third of land valuation five years ago—are operated by their owners.

Faced with this background, Manitoba's leaders have challenged the adaptation of European patterns to Canada's social conditions, have ventured with something more practical, less cumbersome, complicated and costly than a system of insurance deductions, collections, claims and services, designed to serve primarily urban wage workers on regular wage-rolls. They have, however, left the way open to possibly different procedures for Winnipeg. Citizens participate in the scheme in two ways,—in governing bodies of the units, diagnostic clinics and hospitals with a majority of lay representatives, and in direction of the medical care services by the municipal governments which the people know and directly control.

New and vast, Manitoba has less than a dozen centres over 1000 in size, comparatively few organized municipal units, great areas unorganized or disorganized. There are no county councils with their strong intermediary government. Altogether a large share of direct responsibility accrues to the central provincial government. In her health scheme, Manitoba chooses a middle course—plan and policy will be central, execution and cost shared.

Except in Greater Winnipeg, where a metropolitan unit is being studied, health units will be set up throughout the province, each in charge of a full-time medical director with nursing and clinical staff, and a sanitary inspector. Here will head up health education, administration of health regulations (food, milk, water supply, etc.); control of communicable and venereal diseases; immunization programs; development of prenatal, intra-natal, postnatal, and pre-school clinics; school health examinations; supervision of hospitalization of indigents and of health in all institutions extending care to children, aged, etc.; encouragement of mental health clinics, of programs for the handicapped including crippled children, housing projects and regional registration of vital statistics. (These units may become joint health and welfare agencies as the plan matures). These preventive services, thus strategically placed, will be available alike for the guidance of the public, of local practitioners, and of municipal governments.

The cost of the health units is to be carried, two-thirds by the Province, one-third by the local municipalities, with the reservation that the Province will contribute $26,000 to the capital cost of setting up offices. The aggregate annual cost will be $504,-

Hon. Ivan Schultz Dr. Fred W. Jackson

Major responsibility for Manitoba's new health program goes to these two men. Mr. Schultz is Minister of Health and Dr. Jackson Deputy Minister.

"TIGHTS" is a good word to describe the close-fitting, moisture-proof wrapping now being used to protect gun barrels, radio parts and even fully assembled automatic weapons for delivery to our troops on the invasion beaches and in the field. Thus packed, stores can be safely put ashore through the surf and, if necessary, stored in the open.

In the case of automatic weapons, the heavy black grease formerly used is no longer required. Instead, the mechanism and barrels are lightly lubricated and all the soldier need do is to strip off the covering, clamp on the magazine, and the gun is ready to fire.

There are several types of this interesting wrapping, each with its own specific use. One is of cotton sheeting combined with "Cellophane" and coated with wax. It is strong, tough, impervious to sea water, rain, mud.

The use of "Cellophane" in this way is an example of how this familiar transparent wrapping material is being combined with other substances to meet and overcome new shipping problems. It also demonstrates another way in which Industrial Chemistry is helping in the war.

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000 (province $300,000, municipalities $150,000, unorganized areas $54,000). But of this only $336,300 are new outlays, present services costing $167,-700 carried $77,700 by the Province, $85,000 by the municipalities, $5,000 by unorganized territory.

Complete diagnostic services, x-ray, bacteriological, blood chemistry, blood and special tests—now "available to the indigent free and the wealthy for payment" will be brought to "the citizen of moderate means—the great middle class"—as a public service at public cost. They will place new services at the call of the local doctor and bring them close to the rural dweller.

A standard type of equipment will be provided to every rural hospital in Manitoba, and a trained technician placed in each. The small hospitals will be keyed into three diagnostic districts, Dauphin, Brandon and Winnipeg, and in the four large hospitals, now so equipped (the "General" in each city and the St. Boniface Hospital), full time medical radiologists and bacteriological pathologists will be located, for service there and supervision in the auxiliary hospitals.

Province to Pay Two-Thirds

Winnipeg hospitals now have the necessary equipment. The Province will supply $300,000 to provide it elsewhere. These services can be given at 50 cents per head per annum and, of this, the Province will provide roughly two-thirds—33 cents—up to this maximum per capita, the municipality providing the balance. Annual costs will run $365,000—$242,600 provincial and $122,400 local.

By these two paths of adequate preventive and diagnostic services Manitoba approaches the more radical departure of curative personal health service by the retention of private medical practitioners as public servants at the public cost. No municipality will be helped to develop the medical care program until it has provided these first two essentials. Manitoba is not experimenting here. No district which has had a municipal doctor has abandoned the plan, while health has improved and the admission of indigents to hospitals decreased 40 per cent in all areas so served. Each practitioner will do general service but will stress prenatal, obstetrical and postnatal work.

With preventive, diagnostic and general medical care thus provided, Manitoba estimates that 90 per cent of all patients' needs can be met without having to leave the home community.

The cost of the curative services being provided will depend upon the working contract between the local community and the physician or physicians whom it engages. The larger part of the cost in unorganized territory will be assumed provincially. The suggestion is that the Province will contribute 50 cents per head per year for these medical services which the municipalities may provide for their people on this prepayment basis.

Hospitalization

Manitoba is divided into 16 census divisions, and her hospital plans are now keyed into these. There are 42 general hospitals but so unevenly placed that the beds available range from none or less than one per 1,000 to 9 per 1,000 in Winnipeg. The average per diem cost runs $3.30, the aggregate per year about $3½ million of which about $1¼ millions is met by provincial and municipal grants. The whole situation is to be regularized by placing the location, etc., of hospitals under a hospital Council with an integrated plan for adapting existing units and erecting six new rural units. The capital cost is to be by the local units, in larger share by the centre where the hospital is located. This will involve one million dollars for the municipalities—what better war memorials could they devise? The Province will provide $34,000 for nursing stations for the unorganized areas to be supplemented by $15,000 from residents therein.

In addition, operating costs will be aided by an increase of 25 cents per diem in the general municipal per patient grant (now $1.75 maximum) and 10 cents in the provincial rate (now 40 cents). These adjustments will cost $213,000 annually.

Between one quarter and one third of Manitoba's patient needs are now met by the remarkably successful Hospital Association prepayment plan at 75 cents per month per individual, $1.25 per family. It is hoped that these new health provisions and grants will enable the hospitals to "break even" with consequent easing in costs due to the reduced numbers of patients who it is anticipated will require such care. (Welfare plans under consideration will also relieve them of care of aged, infirm and other "non-sick".)

These new services are as comprehensive, exclusive of Winnipeg, as the new British National Health Service plan, and are not surpassed by any scheme of health care at social cost at present in effect elsewhere. Winnipeg will keep pace with the province.

It is hard to gauge the total net new costs for all services, especially as they apply to hospital and general practitioner costs. The preventive and diagnostic services can be closely appraised and are estimated at $701,-000, provincial $507,900, local $193,-000. When medical care is covered, the cost for all Manitoba, exclusive of Winnipeg, will be $310,000 for the province at 50 cents per head. The municipal share will vary with the cost of local schemes but will involve, for admittedly more modest but practical standards of care, substantially less per capita than the Heagerty scheme.

Capable of Extension

Compared with the Heagerty plan there is no immediate provision for dentistry, but there is for part of the hospital and nursing costs therein proposed. The Heagerty plan would cost the province $15,700,000 annually, of which it would have to provide over $10¼ millions. It would thus appear that the Manitoba plan could likely be extended 100 per cent on a long-range scale to provide complete and effective coverage at a lower cost than the federal plan. There seems little doubt that a scheme more moderate in cost and gradual in adoption has virtue in a province wherein revenues rarely exceed $20 million provincially, $17 million municipally, and where, even at war levels, the individual income tax yield is less than $25 million.

Under the Heagerty plan the Dominion would put $5¼ millions into the health services, $390,000 into grants into Manitoba. Adjusted to Manitoba's more modest and realistic scheme the Dominion's aid would be $1,171,000. Both social and fiscal considerations would seem to argue the wisdom of Dominion collaboration in such an obviously good bargain.

Incidentally, on the basis of the present child population the proposed baby bonus will cost the Dominion more in two months for Manitoba alone than the entire new health plan will cost in a year of full operation. The entire Manitoba plan would appear to establish incontrovertible proof of the wisdom of leaving policy and planning in the intimate and provincially diverse fields of health and welfare to provincial initiative and administration, with the Dominion's role reserved to that of examination of the schemes provincially submitted, and to pro rata grants in aid.

Manitoba's plan is neither health insurance nor state medicine. It provides health services as a community utility, with citizen participation, practically parallel to the educational services. It does not denounce or destroy to replace: it follows the British White Paper's principle "Reform in this field is not a matter of making good what is bad but of making better what is good already".

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We Are Stable Because Of Two-Party System

By ARTHUR BEAUCHESNE

In contrast to the European system of Government, the British system, which pre-supposes two political units and no more, works for stability. There are a number of dangers resulting from the growth of "Group" parties, particularly when they represent only an isolated fraction of the body politics.

Arthur Beauchesne, C.M.G., M.A., Litt. LL.D., K.C., F.R.S.C., Clerk of the House of Commons since 1925, is the author of many works on parliamentary procedure and a profound student of methods of democratic government.

IF GREAT BRITAIN is the only country that kept her head above water in the cataclysm which put Europe on the rocks, it is because she was not disrupted by factions and her whole population could unite in a magnificent effort to fight the enemy. When the nation realized that she was in peril, she turned her eyes towards her Parliament, the century-old forum where feuds have never stifled patriotism. Her parliamentary machinery pre-supposes the existence of two political units and no more—the Government and the Opposition. The ideal is that there be only two great parties, but the system can operate even if there are three parties as long as one of them enjoys a majority over the other two. This organized duality of opinion works for stable government. With groups as they have had them on the continent, the Government does not represent the majority of the Legislature, the majority of the Legislature does not represent any preponderant opinion in the country, and no party or group is strong enough to give effect to its political program.

It is quite natural that a Government which depends for its life on groups because it is not supported by a clear majority in the House of Commons will be reluctant to introduce bills likely to be rejected by the combined vote of minorities. If the opinions, ambitions or sentiments of the groups are not catered to, the Government may sustain a defeat. Progressive administration will be deadlocked and none but unmeaning laws will be passed. Instead of a healthy parliamentary life, we shall have party manoeuvering, political strategy or subterfuge. It will be impossible to propound broad policies free from sectional appeals and beneficial to the country as a whole. A timid and inefficient Administration will be the result.

The two-party system can operate in Canada without the existence of either the Liberal or Progressive-Conservative parties. The Provincial Legislatures of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Quebec are proofs of that. It does not matter whether the Government or the Opposition calls itself Liberal, Conservative, C.C.F., Social Credit, Labor or anything else as long as the set-up permits the operation of the two-party system. A party may fall on evil days or even be destroyed, but it can be replaced by a new and strong substitute which will either take the reins of power or become the Opposition. This has occurred in the United Kingdom, in some Dominions as well as in our provinces, and it may happen in any other country where freedom of speech is not a myth.

Specially Suitable for Canada

The two-party system is specially adapted to a country like Canada, because one of our provinces is not English-speaking and populous elements of foreign origin are clustered together in the West. Nothing worse could happen than that a section of the country should be forcibly relegated into a separate entity in defiance of the other provinces, on similar lines as Ireland in the United Kingdom during the nineteenth century. Canada should not be balkanized into irreconcilable groups, making public life a comedy, causing disorder and uprooting patriotism as too sadly happened in France. That unhappy country produced 101 Administrations from 1870 to 1941; it was the victim of groups which never were in power long enough to give continuity to the country's affairs and did not have to fear dissolutions or appeals to a public-spirited electorate.

It is the duty of our public men to prevent such a situation from ever happening in Canada. But a great deal will be done if the French-speaking people of all the provinces can be rallied, in the future as they were in the past, into the ranks of the great parties which are fighting for power in the whole Dominion. Of all the groups which should be dispersed, the one based on racial origin is the most dangerous because its very existence would be a challenge laying itself open to attacks of the most dangerous character. The fathers of Confederation desired the British North America Act to create one nation and expected all Canadians to be united in one Parliament where they could belong to either of two parties irrespective of race or origin. We have steered toward that destination with success whilst keeping our two distinct cultures for seventy-seven years, thanks to the broadmindedness of successive Prime Ministers. Is the work of these statesmen going to be annulled now by the abolition of British parliamentarianism and by the establishment of cliques which will foment dissensions and endanger the union of all Canadians?

One of the worst features of the group system is that two or three groups sitting on the Opposition side of the House may succeed in organizing a combination that will paralyze public business until they think time has arrived for dissolution. They may get together on certain measures, hold up the government and plot to vote non-confidence when they are ready for a general election. As every opposition leader is firmly convinced that he can better administer the country than his opponents, he will not hesitate to prevent the passage of government bills and throw the taxpayers into the turmoil of a general election if he thinks that in doing so he will come in power. And if the Government is defeated, it is far from certain that there will be, in the combined victorious factions, a sufficient number of experienced men to form a stable government. Canada cannot prosper under these circumstances; it can only stagnate in its inability to go forward towards progress and prosperity.

It is one of the advantages of the two-party system that there should always be an alternative government ready to take office when the Administration is defeated. When a strong Opposition has had a few years' experience on the floor of the House, it is comparatively easy for it to form an Administration, particularly if the leader is a statesman, a good judge of men and a firm ruler. The British constitution favors these conditions, for the Opposition at Westminster and in some of the Dominions enjoys a semi-official function. Its leader is paid a salary by Parliament and he is the head of what is styled "His Majesty's Loyal Opposition". He is a part of the government machinery and when he takes office he does not revolutionize the country. Many acts of the late Government are respected and, in international matters particularly, there is a tacit understanding that certain definite policies remain the same no matter who is in power.

Extreme Belief Not Necessary

When a Government measure is fundamentally unsound, Government supporters who cannot see their way to approve it are free to join the other party, but they should hesitate before organizing new groups that will complicate or paralyze parliamentary action. Because a man does not see eye to eye with his leader is hardly sufficient reason for him to play a lonely hand or start a new crusade. There are many lights and shades in two political parties composed of members coming from the East, the Centre and the West and holding divergent opinions on many questions. Is there in the world a body, company, church or family in which the same identical opinions are shared by all the members? A person may adhere to a party without believing in the infallibility of its chief. Complete unity never was intended for mortal or even spiritual life. It is not expected even in Heaven. The Good Book does not demand it. "In my Father's house, there are many mansions", says the Gospel of John in its XIV chapter. Even if all our public men were on the side of the angels (like old Disraeli) they could never attain a hundred per cent unity, which does not seem to exist even in the celestial abode.

Political parties in British parliaments exist for the management of public affairs. They are not internally homogeneous armies, neither are they schools for the study of theories or the research of scientific problems. They prepare alluring platforms and are careful never to be in advance of public opinion. They play safe in order to admit to their ranks all persons desirous of securing an intelligent and honest government. Radicals or ultra-conservatives may belong to them and cling to their ideas without losing sight of the fact that they are expected to support the men they think most competent for the council of the nation. Parliament has a duty to perform, and it runs no risk of going astray if it remains faithful to the spirit of the British constitution.

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* *Recent nation-wide survey proves radio owners choose* TONE *as a radio's most important feature. More of these people own RCA Victors than any other make.*

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Will Burma Show Road Imperialism to Take?

By SOMERSET de CHAIR, M.P.

A committee of seven Conservative members of the British House of Commons recently prepared for their party a summary of future policy towards Burma. Mr. de Chair, who was chairman of the committee, considers Burma the key to all British Imperialism, and here he gives his personal opinion of how it should be handled in the future: "brought as soon as possible into partnership with the Mother Country".

London.

WHAT kind of Burma are our soldiers fighting so grimly to restore? They have a right to know. If the strength of a chain is to be tested by its weakest link, British Imperialism before the war broke down at Burma.

It was the one part of the Empire where we had failed both to convince the inhabitants of the advantages of British rule, and when war came, to protect the country from invasion and devastation. So the future of Burma poses significant questions which may well determine our success as an Imperial people in the new conditions which will follow this war.

First, who are the Burmans? Apart from the Burmese, there are the frontier tribes, Shans, Chins, Kachins, Karens, and so on—warlike people and all, except the Shans, non-Buddhist.

When Burma was overrun by the Japanese, the Burmese, without weapons or a terrain suitable to guerrilla warfare, made no violent effort to oppose them. They slipped quickly from British to Japanese tutelage—but the tribes fought on with us.

During the retreat from Burma, a large part of General Alexander's army under General Slim was saved from encirclement by the gallant stand of 150 Karens who kept a vital road open for 48 hours—although they had to watch from their dug-in positions the Japanese beheading one of their Chiefs.

The Chin levies have been operating gloriously for two years on the Japanese line of communications, and have often harbored British soldiers at the cost of dreadful retribution from the Japanese.

The Unjust War

What of the Buddhist Burmese? There are men living who remember how in 1885 the British decided, without much moral justification, to forestall the French, who were planning (from French Indo-China) to annex Upper Burma.

After allowing years of atrocity and outrage against British subjects in the independent kingdom of Ava to pass without intervention, the Government of India suddenly decided to annex the country in order to prevent the French getting it.

History has a long memory and I believe that we have had to pay bitterly for this inconvenient fact. There are Burmese living today who saw their King Thibaw (admittedly a rogue who occupied the Lion Throne of Ava by murdering all his brothers) led away in an ox-cart by the British from the Golden Palace of Mandalay.

Now we are returning to Burma in extremely different circumstances—as liberators and as restorers. An opportunity opens up for a new chapter in our relations. We are already pledged to give Burma Dominion status as soon as possible. We promised Burma in 1935 that separation from India should not prejudice her development and now Cripps has offered Dominion status to India (if she can agree upon the terms of it) at the conclusion of hostilities. Burma expects us to fulfil our pledges.

But there has been a war in Burma, while India has enjoyed the imperial prerogative of successful defence against aggression. Inevitably there must be a period of reconstruction for Burma to enable her to get on her feet again and get her bearings.

How long must this period of reconstruction be? The Committee of seven Conservative M.P.s over which I have been presiding for a year, and which has been studying the problem of Burma's future, has come to the conclusion that a fixed period of six years is the longest period for reconstruction that should be allowed before Burma acquires Dominion status.

But never again must it be possible for Burma to be overrun by an enemy from outside the Empire. Burma must fit into the wider Imperial defence of South-East Asia. We have, therefore, suggested that there should be a treaty providing for the Defence of Burma with British naval, military and air bases and (for the same reason) the conduct of Burma's external relations. We have also recommended that British firms operating in Burma should enjoy the security of a commercial treaty which would also come into force simultaneously with the setting up of the Dominion of Burma.

Our policy for the future of Burma will be the touchstone of our wider Imperial policy. There can be only two workable forms of Imperialism—either benevolent despotism, or partnership. We have chosen the latter and we administer all those parts of the Empire which have not yet reached Dominion status, with the declared intention of bringing them as soon as practicable into partnership with the Mother Country.

Many who regret our pledges to this effect are in fact hankering after the days of the Great Mogul. Nothing could be more disastrous than to fall into troubled waters between these stepping-stones of absolute power and Imperial partnership.

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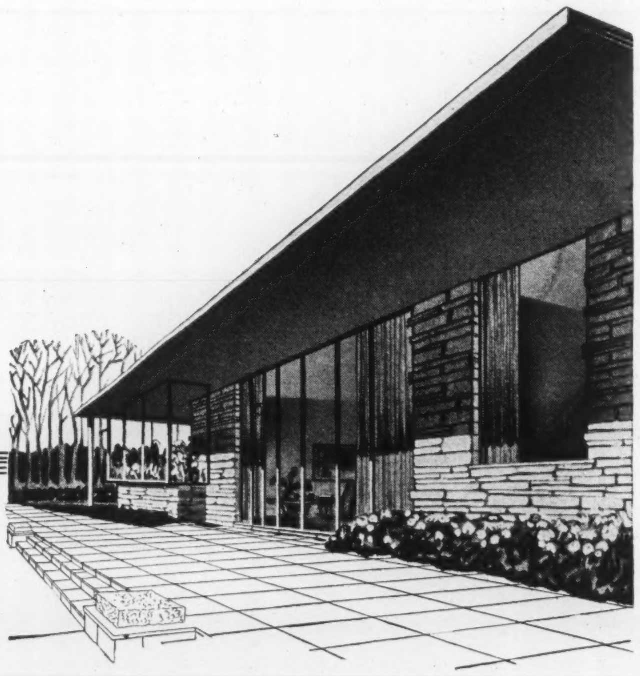

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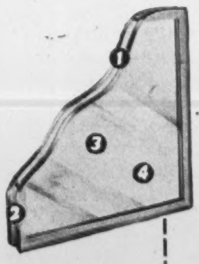

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Strange Story of Otto Kraut, or How Blood Came on the Moon

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

BLOND taut-nerved Otto Kraut, who was fished out of the Mediterranean under mysterious circumstances on October 10, 1945, lay on a cot in the military hospital at Marseilles, nervously plucking at the sheets. For four days he had refused to speak. On the fifth day, however, he began talking in rapid German to one of the hospital internes, who hastily summoned a Swedish correspondent to take down his story.

Kraut's account of his adventures, though fantastic, retains certain elements of credibility. Here is his story, exactly as it was related to Correspondent Ehrlich Echlin:

In July, 1944, Kraut relates, he was working as a technician on a moon-rocket at a secret laboratory station on the Baltic. It was there that he caught his first glimpse of the Fuehrer and Dr. Goebbels who with a group of Army generals came to inspect the newly completed rocket. They were all highly enthusiastic over the moon-rocket and one of the Generals, he recalls, made the suggestion that the Fuehrer be accorded the honor of making the first ascent. Hitler however demurred. "How do we know that the moon is inhabited by a friendly power?" he inquired.

"We don't," the General replied, and added jocularly, "We'll just have to send you up on approval."

According to Kraut, the General, along with several others, was subsequently executed. (This, he claims, is the true story of the near-assassination of Hitler in July 1944.) The inventor, however, was commissioned to enlarge the rocket so that it could, in an emergency, accommodate all the more highly-placed members of the Nazi Party. This was done and early in the new year the enlarged model, named "Wir Fliegen Zusammen" (roughly translatable as "We're all in this Together") was ready to take off.

ON THE memorable September 5, 1945, when the Soviet and Allied Armies were closing in on the eastern and western suburbs of Berlin, the Nazi Party members fled by air to the Baltic port and there took off for the moon. The group included all the important members of the Party, as well as a number of minor Nazi officials who joined the group at the last moment as Strippe-Hangenden (Strap-hangers.)

Concerning this extraordinary passage, Kraut, who went along as technician, has little to relate beyond the fact that the Fuehrer, who was greatly excited, caused considerable difficulty by insisting on taking over the technical supervision of the rocket. After consultation among the other officials it was decided that the Fuehrer should be given a sedative. This was done by Dr. Ley, who administered the sedative with a metal spanner. Apart from this, Kraut declares, the trip was without incident, the party reaching its destination on the morning of the fourth day.

Since the journey had been made in an hermetically-sealed compartment it was thought inadvisable to land without first testing the atmosphere for oxygen. Someone suggested throwing out a piece of burning paper but Herr Himmler thought it might be simpler and safer to throw out one of the minor Nazi officials instead. This was done; and since the official not only survived but seemed greatly exhilarated by his experience the whole party thought it safe to land.

ACCORDING to Kraut, the physical aspects of the moon are exactly what magnified photographs of the planet would lead one to expect. It is ridged by high mountain ranges and pitted with deep craters, obviously of volcanic origin. The craters and the sides of the mountains are clothed with a light rudimentary vegetation, and the temperature, though cold, is not insupportable. The rarity of the atmosphere, he reports, is highly stimulating, and the gravitational pull of the planet is so slight that the weight of the human body is reduced to a minimum. Under these circumstances, Kraut, the only working member of the company, was able to erect, single-handed, a shelter for the company. When this was completed, he reports, he started work immediately on the construction of a powerful radio station.

The exhilaration felt by the rest of the group soon wore off, and was followed by a profound depression, which was aggravated by the discovery that under the Fuehrer's orders the supplies consisted of nothing but dehydrated vegetables. Herr Goering, he recalls, was particularly vociferous in his complaints and was only silenced when the Fuehrer said sharply, "If you don't like this planet, why don't you go back where you came from?"

For a time this was the only reminder needed to keep the group in order. Little as they liked conditions on the moon they realized that they were vastly superior to anything they would be *likely* to encounter on the earth planet. In the meantime they filled in their time as best they could. The Fuehrer busied himself at first with painting but soon abandoned it on the ground that the moon landscape was "lunatic and decadent". After that he spent most of his time going over his first lunar broadcast which was to be delivered as soon as Kraut should have established connections with the home planet.

This broadcast, Kraut states, was never delivered. Though a thoroughly indoctrinated Nazi he had become more and more disillusioned with the party's representatives. He was particularly outraged by Herr Himmler's habit of collecting and secreting food supplies and fur-lined accessories on the transparent pretext that he was establishing a Winter Relief Fund. He was also greatly alarmed by the unexplained disappearances, one by one, of the minor Nazi officials, and he did not fail to note the robust spirits and appearance of Herr Goering, which coincided with each disappearance.

Kraut claims that he succeeded in establishing a radio station and that on one occasion he actually caught sounds from the earth planet. He describes these as inhuman screeches, followed by bursts of demented laughter, and though at the time he believed them to come from his distracted Fatherland, he has since checked stations and programs and believes he was merely listening in on the Abbott-Costello program.

HIS story is that he kept these developments to himself. He felt, he says, that as the one technician in the party his safety lay in working strictly under cover. This sense of security was rudely shaken, however, on the occasion when he overheard Herr Goering murmur to Dr. Ley, "Bin so hungrig Ich konnte einen Techniker essen". (Trans: "I'm so hungry I could eat a technician.")

That night Kraut determined to make his escape. The party slept, he relates, sitting up, with their backs to the wall, in opposite rows, an arrangement he had fallen in with, for safety's sake. On the night of his escape Kraut contrived to take the position closest to the door and when the party was safely asleep he stole out and made his way to the rocket, which he had secretly prepared for instant takeoff. He claims that he made the return trip without mishap, and bailed out at the last possible instant, leaving the "Wir Fliegen Zusammen" to plunge into the Mediterranean. The next day he woke up to find himself in the Marseilles Military Hospital.

Kraut showed little interest in the suggestion that he return with a search-party to recover his missing countrymen. He feels indeed that they should be left there for an unstated period. "Bis die Holle gefroren" were his actual words, roughly translatable as "till Hell freezes over".

Authorities are now at work investigating the case. The Kraut story is admittedly fantastic. But so is the complete and inexplicable disappearance of every leading member of the Nazi party since the fateful night of September 5, 1945.

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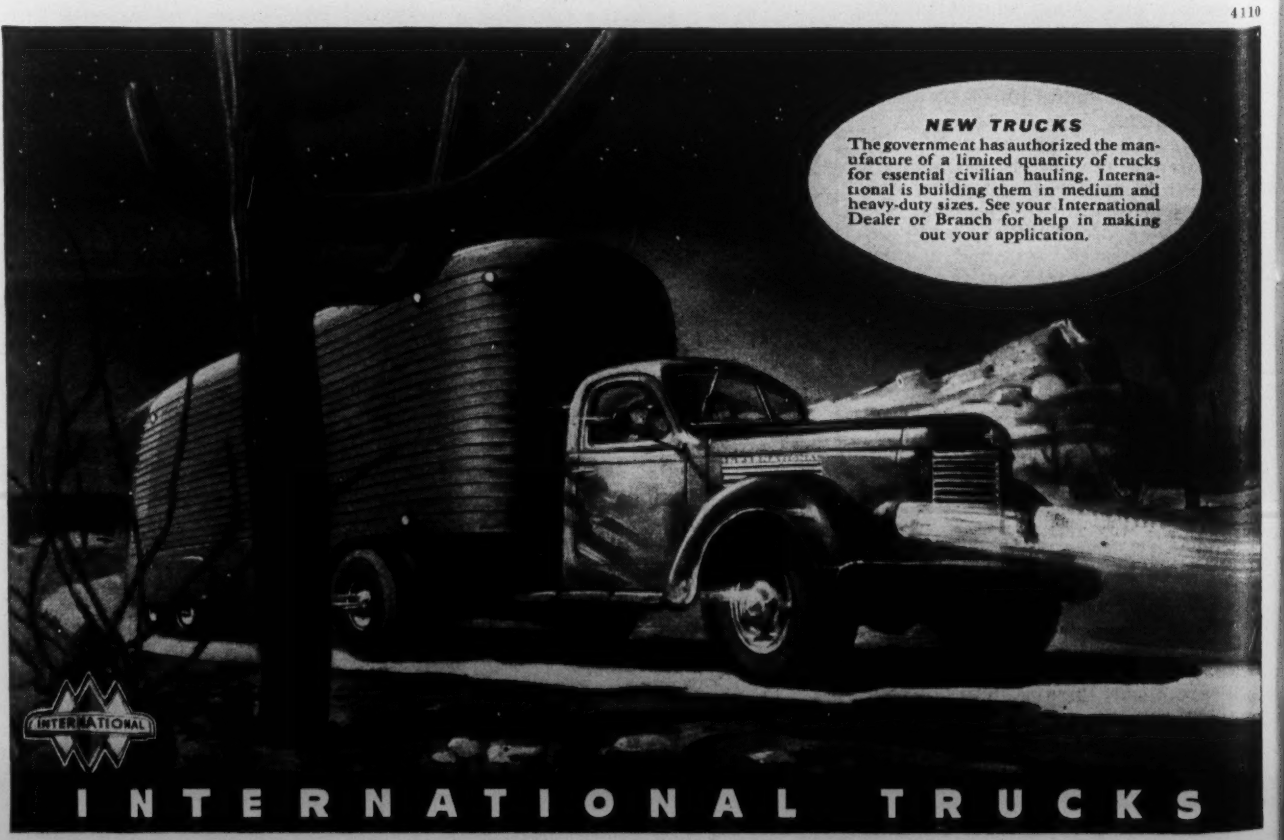

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

On Getting Along Without German Words for the Great German Songs

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE relationship between words and music in a lyric or a music-drama is one of the most interesting things in the whole world of art. It is amazing how often an entirely new set of words can be supplied to a musical setting without diminishing the value of the combination. It is also amazing how ruinous such a change can frequently be. The other evening I was shocked to hear Mr. Richard Crooks using a very vague and unexalted evangelical poem as words to César Franck's incomparable setting of the Latin liturgical hymn "Panis Angelicus" at a recital in the Eaton Auditorium; I am quite aware that nobody knows Latin any longer, but I still think that a rough idea of the general tenor of the great hymns of the Catholic faith can properly be expected of the better grade of concert-goers. The "fit" of Franck's music to the Latin words is so perfect that any poem of lower solemnity jars on the ear of the discriminating hearer.

I feel much the same about the "fit" between some of the more exquisite German lyrics of Heine, for example, and the music attached to them by the great German lyric composers. If the lyric passion or intensity of the original could be equalled or approached by translation I should not object to the replacement, but where the original is a work of lyric genius of the first water that kind of translation is practically unattainable. But to be quite frank the number of these first-water lyrics is small, and the great majority of German songs lose nothing by being provided with a passably decent English lyric if its tone is suited to that of the music.

The practice of insisting on the original language grew up at a time when the Germans were the musical dictators of the world, with the Italians ranking next to them in opera if not in lyric composition, and it was probably the German contempt for other languages which caused translations and adaptations to fall into disrepute. The demand for the original words never extended to songs in Russian or Norwegian, notwithstanding the popularity of those songs in English-speaking countries after 1890; and it was never so strong in the case of French, which language seems to lack the passionate overtones in which German is so rich, and also the fluid singability of Italian. Even Victor Hugo's finest things, like "Si mes vers avaient des ailes", are not difficult to replace with an English lyric.

The trouble with most English versions of German and other foreign lyrics is that they are done by versifiers who lack one or both of two quite separate qualifications: the power to command emotional effect which was possessed by the original lyrist if the lyric is a first-water one, and the power to fit word-sound to music-sound. In the original this latter task was of course performed in reverse by the composer, because the lyric came first, but in any subsequent version it has to be done by the lyric-writer. The first qualification belongs in the realm of genius; the second is a technique which can be acquired.

Nobody has made a more careful study of this technique than Mr. J. Murray Gibbon of Montreal, who for the past six or seven years has been arguing the case for the replacement of foreign-language lyrics by English ones for English-speaking audiences. His latest argument is a very practical one, in the shape of a book of words and music with the title "Brahms and Schubert Songs Transplanted" (Gordon V. Thompson Ltd., Toronto) and containing four Brahms songs and seven Schubert ones with Mr. Gibbon's new words.

In the adaptation of the syllables to the notes of the music these could hardly be bettered, and this adaptation has undoubtedly been Mr. Gibbon's chief preoccupation. Nothing could suit the spread chords of the incomparable "Sapphic Ode", for example, better than

"Up and down and over the range of morning
Wander idle clouds and their fugitive shadows."

But there is another adaptation required besides that of syllables. There is adaptation of meaning. The lyric owes its poignancy to its suggestion of the sense of tragedy which underlies all passionate love even at its happiest moments; and in an oddly revealing dialogue between himself and Mme. Schumann-Heink, recorded in the Introduction, Mr. Gibbon indicates that until the singer insisted upon it he made no effort to duplicate the tragic effect of the closing word of the German—"Thranen". When he did try for it the result was far from satisfactory:

"In my love I know not a sorrow, but tear-drops,
Tears of emotion."

It is highly singable to the Brahms music, but it has no evocative power.

Where the quality of poignancy is required—which is pretty often in German *lieder*—Mr. Gibbon is apt to come short. In lighter moods he is quite successful, and for some curious reason he also succeeds when he does a really major job of transplanting and sets what was originally a love-lyric in the entirely different flower-bed of religious feeling. It may be that the requisite sense of intensity is here imparted by the religious terminology itself, but anyhow "Glory to God" makes an excellent version of "Ungeduld", and the music of "Du Bist die Ruh" makes an admirable Christmas song to the words "Prince of Peace". If however I were asked whether I am prepared to give up "Du Bist die Ruh" in order to get another Christmas song I should probably say No!

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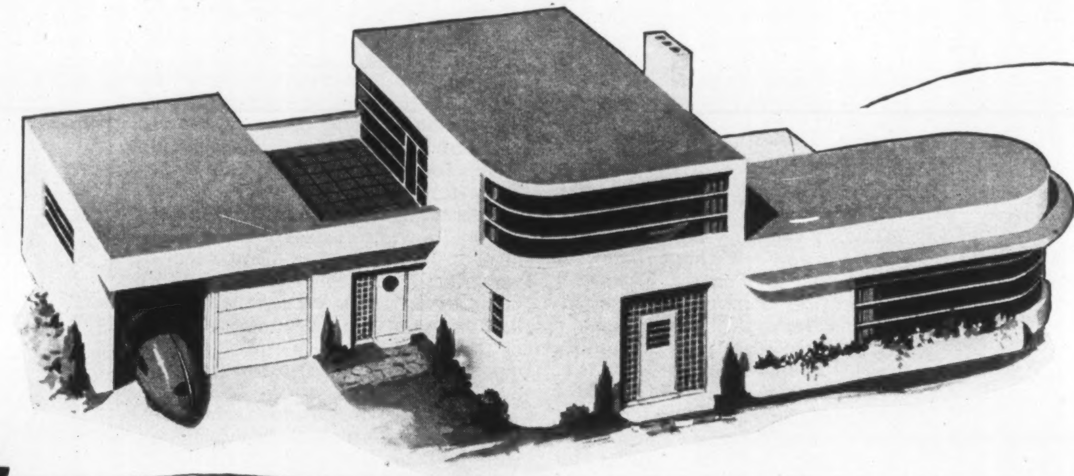

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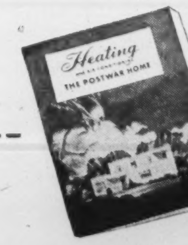

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THE HITLER WAR

Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Crises Round Out Conference Agenda

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IF ANY further development was needed to confirm the line I have been taking in these articles for the past several months, it is the sudden Soviet maneuver to secure the cession of Carpathian Ruthenia from Czechoslovakia.

Here is a nation whose relations with Soviet Russia have been a model for two decades, whose leader has urged in season and out the need for understanding Russia's aspirations, whose foreign minister has foreseen an important role for his country in linking the USSR with Western Europe, whose government has in its portfolios a brand-new shiny treaty with the Russians recognizing Czechoslovakia's pre-Munich borders and anticipating a great era of economic and political co-operation.

This is the fortunate country whose affairs were so lacking in crisis that she fell almost completely out of the headlines for the past several years.

Over last weekend she was suddenly subjected to a double-barrelled maneuver, described by the veteran AP correspondent, Louis Lochner, in the *New York Herald Tribune*. Petrushka, the Communist leader of Carpathian Ruthenia, lying out at the tip of the country, declared that a plebiscite had been taken which showed "an overwhelming popular demand that Ruthenia join the Soviet Ukraine," and demanded of Benes that it be allowed to secede. It was also to take with it a considerable slice of Eastern Slovakia, claimed to be basically Ukrainian.

Right and Left Hand

To support this action of the left, or Comintern, hand (unless you suppose that Communist party leaders dabble in such high affairs of state on their own initiative) came a polite note from Molotov saying that, of course, the treaty signed a year ago still held good, but asserting that a strong tendency existed in Ruthenia towards incorporation in the Soviet Ukraine.

Dr. Benes' Government, Lochner says, has been thrown into a state of alarm—as one might imagine. Whereas its members had previously stated their intention of resigning before leaving for home, they now feel it will be necessary to maintain the continuity of government. And instead of waiting until Prague is freed, they plan to set up in Kosice (Kassa), the second city of Slovakia, after its imminent liberation.

How did their affairs come to this pass? It did not, of course, all come about that suddenly. Looking back, one can see the beginning in the agreement early this year to call Ruthenia in future "Carpathian Ukraine." Its people, it is true, are of Ukrainian stock and speak the Ukrainian language. But they live on this side of the Carpathian mountain barrier and have been included in the western world for many centuries (though they received few of its benefits). The Ukrainians of Eastern Poland are even more westernized, the greater part of them belonging to the Catholic Church.

Far more significant, however, was an article in *Pravda* in July—remarked in these columns when it was brought to my attention after it reached the Public Library in Toronto—declaring that the ideals of Thomas Masaryk had failed.

Now what is modern Czechoslovakia without the ideals of Thomas Masaryk, perhaps the greatest leader of the period between the wars? His ideals made Czechoslovakia one of the most-admired countries of Europe. Without them, it would be just a Central European conglomeration, a miniature Austria-Hungary without the Hapsburgs.

Well might the Czechoslovaks have pricked up their ears at this sally, and manned their spiritual barricades in defence of their most precious heritage. But they kept quiet. It would not do to offend the Soviets. And besides, had not the article been written by a misguided Czechoslovak who had opposed Masaryk at home in the old days? (Only *Pravda* didn't print it for fun).

So in October, *War and the Working Classes*, the Comintern organ, pressed the offensive with a sarcastic attack on Masaryk's son, the amiable, western-minded and widely-loved Jan Masaryk, present Minister of Foreign Affairs. The "incautious minister," "striking the pose of a philosopher deciding world-important problems" had had the temerity to declare in an interview in the London weekly paper *Illustrated* that Czechoslovakia had the historic task of uniting two worlds, of forming the link between Soviet Russia and Western Europe.

The Czechoslovaks had been aspiring to too big a role, and were put in their place. But it seems that many of them felt, as Mr. Eden does about relinquishing the eastern half of Poland, that it is worth paying a heavy price to secure Russia's friendship and co-operation. They said nothing; and Mr. Ripka spent longer periods as Acting Foreign Minister.

So came the next step. As the Red Army advanced into Slovakia, it developed that Moscow favored "autonomy" for that large province. This was an obvious enough move to weaken the central authority of the Czechoslovak State. Only six years before, Hitler had gone about splitting the Czechoslovak State in the same way.

And now we have this hastily-cooked-up "plebiscite"—so few weeks after the reconquest of the territory—the demand of the Communist leader in Ruthenia and the polite suggestion of Moscow, that this province be ceded to the Soviet Union.

Now on what basis can the Benes Government retain Russia's friendship? If they oppose this move firmly, how long will they remain in favor? Will they not be found to be "reactionary", and "exploiters of oppressed peoples"? Dare they, on the other hand, continue down the long, endless trail of appeasement? Surely they, of all peoples, victims of the classic appeasement of Munich, have learned its lesson.

It isn't that this poor and half-developed territory at the far tip of their too-elongated country is of great intrinsic value to them. Its people were left in abysmal poverty and ignorance by the Magyars through centuries; and the new Czechoslovak State did not succeed in lifting them suddenly out of this.

"My Last Demand"?

But the cession of Ruthenia is all too obviously *not* the end of the process of weakening Czechoslovakia. Why, for instance, did Stalin not bring up this question when he signed the treaty with Benes a year ago?

The Soviet leader must have already had it in mind, for he works on a long-term plan. (And his plan here seems to aim at a final liquidation of the Ukrainian question, by bringing every segment of this much-divided people under direct Soviet rule; while at the same time securing a strategic bridgehead beyond the Carpathians which will keep Hungary in line).

The reason the Ruthenian question was left over was surely to keep the Czechoslovaks and the Poles divided, according to the policy used to break up their incipient federation in 1941,

Is your executor overseas?

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Reports to Its Policyowners For the Year 1944

Invested in Victory Bonds during 1944	**$24,311,900**
Total invested in War bonds of Allied Nations	**82,317,411**
Paid to living policyowners	**9,325,216**
Paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyowners	**4,123,816**
Increase in Business in force	**44,414,342**
Total Business in force	**571,513,804**
Surplus now stands at	**12,969,012**

The results for the year have been most satisfactory and the Association is in a much stronger position than at the beginning of the war.

Greater Business in Force **Increased Premium Income**
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Every policyowner is invited to attend the annual meeting of the Association which will be held at Head Office, 105 Victoria Street, Toronto, on Tuesday, January 23, at 11 a.m.

A copy of the full Annual Report will be gladly mailed upon request.

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soon after Russia was forced into the war. Had the Czechoslovaks understood then that they too were to be treated in this way, they might have stood together with the Poles (though it is incredible that the latter never voluntarily returned Teschen to the Czechoslovaks).

Separated, each state has been weaker, and each is being handled in its turn. Almost the day after Moscow had finally shunted aside the Polish Government in London, recognized its puppet regime in Lublin and secured Czechoslovak consent to recognize that regime, these demands were presented to Benes!

Carry the thing a step further, and consider how differently everything might have come out had not only the Czechoslovaks and Poles, but the Yugoslavs too, persisted in their early plan for a federation, and with British and American support broadened this to a regional federation of Central Europe which might have proven attractive to the Austrians and Hungarians (and greatly weakened their support of Germany).

Where Our Policy Failed

Churchill supported such a program of federation right up to his speech of March 1943. But the Americans, from whom one might have expected enthusiastic leadership in such a constructive plan, said nothing and did nothing to foster it. The initiative was left to Stalin, and he did not waste his time.

He was already active in Yugoslavia. British policy towards this traditional ally has always remained incomprehensible to me, though much of the fault rests with the Yugoslavs themselves. They had never succeeded in welding their new state together—much less than the Czechs and Slovaks.

And the Serbs, the strongest element, the one which had built and dominated Yugoslavia, the people who were among our staunchest allies in the last war and this, had the misfortune to produce no leaders to equal, say, Sikorski and Mikolajcyzk among the Poles. The honest and patriotic Mikhailovitch showed little political acumen.

Stalin's "Condition"

The Croats and the Comintern, meantime, had produced the vigorous and able revolutionary Tito. How differently things would have come out, nevertheless, had we given to Mikhailovitch and his Serbs the arms and diplomatic support which we gave to Tito, will never be known. The basic reason for our abandonment of Mikhailovitch seems to be that Stalin bluntly made this one of his conditions for finishing the war against Germany.

The real Yugoslav situation has long been obscured behind the vigorously propagandized legend of Tito—though this did, indeed, have a good deal of substance to it. The doings, and even the existence, of the Royal Yugoslav Government of Subasitch have been little noticed for many months. Last week's events, however, put them back into the headlines, along with the Czechoslovaks.

In long negotiations with Tito and Stalin, Subasitch had agreed to a Regency Council to take over the royal functions, and to go with his small cabinet to Belgrade and form a new government together with Tito's National Liberation Movement. Suddenly young King Peter came out with a press release, technically unconstitutional, opposing these plans.

He called for freedom for the various Yugoslav parties to restore their organization and present their case to the people in an open election. Tito's plan for reorganizing Yugoslav political life, according to a recent dispatch to the *Christian Science Monitor*, provides for a single political unit, his National Liberation Front. Inside this, however, the Communist Party will retain its identity; all others must join as individuals, after denouncing their former party and its leaders, as "betrayers of the people."

Is It "Liberation"?

The country is to have a new federal set-up, long discussed in the Soviet press, which has the clear purpose of dividing up Serbia, and later submerging this dominant nation in a wider federation to include the Bulgars and Macedonians (who are expected to bring Salonika as their dowry). The supreme authority in this federation is to be the National Council of Tito's National Liberation Front.

It may run counter to popular legend to say so, but I firmly believe that a considerable majority of Yugoslavs oppose this plan of Tito's for a totalitarian state. Certainly the great part of the Serbs do; and no well-known Serb figure has been found to urge the scheme. Many Slovenes are strongly for a democratic state. And perhaps most significant of all, Tito's denunciation of the revered leader of the Croatian Peasant Party, Dr. Matchek, reveals that he and his followers are opposing the plan to railroad the country into totalitarianism and subservience to Soviet policy.

But the hour is late. Too many mistakes have been made, too many opportunities missed by Yugoslavia's western democratic allies. Roosevelt and Churchill may plan a limited political counter-offensive at the new Teheran Conference. But the democratic position in Central and Eastern Europe is deeply undermined. And—very important—*our* drive into Germany has been halted, while the Red Army has struck what its press releases reveal is hoped to be the decisive blow, which will carry it to Berlin. Military victory is assured. But on the political side, one constantly has the feeling these days: "Isn't this about where we came in, in 1939?"

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Jehovah's Witnesses: Are They Draftable?

By REGI SKALE and FRANK RASKY

Are "Jehovah's Witnesses" members of a religion — or what? The tenets of the Witnesses conflict strikingly with those of the communities in which they live: they acknowledge only the sovereignty of God and refuse to recognize man-made laws. They refuse to vote. They decline to salute the flag. Most immediately serious, they believe that the war is "a war between wicked men not having God's approval", and so refuse to respond to army calls.

In the United States, Attorney General Biddle has declared them harmless and non-subversive. In Canada, however, the late Minister of Justice Lapointe branded them as a subversive party and ordered them to disband.

ON THE 22nd of this month, the eyes of 10,000 Canadians will be anxiously focused on the Ontario Supreme Court, where an obscure young man will continue his case against the Ontario Attorney General. To these spectators, the decision handed down to this defendant, Leo Kincaid Greenless, is significant because it will determine their fate in a wartime democracy. For they, and Greenless, are Jehovah's Witnesses—a cult of the same order as the Father Divine Movement—and the test case against Greenless, adjourned from November 14, will discover whether or not a prophet in their strange sect is a minister of religious denomination and so exempt from Canada's draft. At the same time, the trial will make plain whether "Jehovah Witnessing" is, in fact, a religion at all.

To the 10,000 Canadian Jehovahites—and their 134,000 fellow Witnesses in other countries—the trial will be nothing new. For them, regardless of the outcome, it will be another nail hammered into their cross of persecution, and only strengthen their conviction that they are the only true heirs of the earth and that the infidels (that is, all non-members) shall be banished for ever. For love of martyrdom (according to psychologists, that cementing ingredient invariably found exerting its adhesive properties among maligned and/or minority groups) flourishes in Jehovah Witness ranks and has undoubtedly played its part in unifying them against the established church, particularly the Roman Catholic. Unfortunately, this form of communal masochism is only too prone to receive outside encouragement.

Expelled from N.B. School

Examples are legion. In Sudbury, Ontario, a Catholic priest was legally fined for smashing phonograph records belonging to the Witnesses, an act of violence actually encouraged by a fellow priest, Father J. J. O'Leary of the same town, who exhorted his parishioners from the pulpit: "Throw these evangelists down the front steps even if you have to pay a fine in police court for it—you may consider it well worth your money." In Quarryville, New Brunswick, a dozen children, following the creed of their parents, were expelled from school for refusing to salute the flag and rise for the national anthem. In Cobourg, Ontario, 100 irate citizens met a Witness automobile containing a loudspeaker with jeers, catcalls and derisive laughter, and forced the unfortunate automobile prophets to hole up in a nearby garage. Because of their proselytizing methods, they have been beaten, stoned and jailed in 39 states of the U.S.A., and in recent months they have been attacked 80 times by mobs.

A cult that has attained the prominence of persecution, deserves further probing. A former Baptist farmer in N.Y. state, William Miller, drew world attention more than a century ago when he predicted the world would end in 1843. Records of the time tell how the Millerites, like latter-day Noahs, disposed of their property and sat around in long white robes awaiting the coming of the New Dawn. History does not tell us what they said to Miller when the prophesied Dawn failed to materialize. But the human race evidently dislikes having its beliefs shattered, and his followers doggedly prophesied other days of the New Dawn—a Cassandra-like prognostication they shared in common with later cults, including Mormons, Seventh Day Adventists and Life to Come Unionists.

Before his death in 1872, Miller passed on his baton as head of the Witnesses to "Pastor" Charles Taze Russell. An owner of a successful haberdashery in Pittsburgh, Russell, it is said, once dropped in at a pool room. An agnostic frequenter there was in the midst of a denial of heaven and hell. Russell, not sure, bought a Bible to find out. The force of what he learned drove him out of haberdashery and into the prophesying business.

Established 12,000 Churches

As a crusading heretic, Russell headed the group for 42 years and established 12,000 churches. His followers, who called themselves Russellites or International Bible Students, claimed that the 15 million copies of his six major books "were more extensive than the combined works of St. Paul, St. John, Waldo, Wycliffe and Martin Luther—the six messengers of the church who preceded him." During his tenure of office, Russell, unlike his six "predecessors", was frequently involved in lawsuits. In a period of what seems like autobiographical insight, he wrote "many of the Lord's most faithful children live in a matrimonial furnace of affliction." After many years in such a furnace, he escaped via a divorce — the court holding, contrariwise, that his attitude of "insistent egotism" and "extravagant self-praise" were such as to "render the life of any . . . woman a burden and make her life intolerable". Shaken by the callous verdict of the world, Russell predicted that global destruction would come in 1915. But when it continued to joggle along on its own wicked way, the blow, apparently, was too much for him and he died in 1916.

The mantle of chief prophet then fell upon the ample shoulders of Judge Joseph Frederick Rutherford—"Judge" is believed to be his Christian name and not his legal status—who had spent his time in Federal prison as a conscientious objector. Chary about revealing his past, he is, nevertheless, known to have entered the group on the urging of his wife. A friend at the time described him as "more than six feet tall and portly. He walked with the measured and solemn dignity of a senator. He wore stand-up collars of the Champ Clark era, black, stringy bow-ties and a long, black ribbon for his glasses. His voice was a match for his frame—heavy, rounded, and, on occasion, booming."

In many respects like a Gideon Planish, Rutherford, leader of a movement which renounced worldly belongings, conducted the organization's affairs with a brisk worldly competence. Falling heir to Russell's enterprise and disciples, he modernized the first and increased the second. Unlike Russell, he kept assiduously mum and refrained from setting a deadline for the millennium.

Forging ahead in the best tradition of private enterprise, he set up headquarters at Brooklyn, in a modern seven-story building worth $425,000. From this oasis, the "Judge" directed the activities of the Witnesses of Jehovah (who formally assumed that

Canadian Car & Foundry Company Limited

ISSUES OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN ANSWER TO CHARGES BY MONTREAL STOCK BROKER

To Shareholders:

In a letter to the shareholders of Canadian Car & Foundry Company Limited, Mr. A. Kirby, a Montreal stock broker, has made certain charges against the management of the company, and has requested that shareholders send their proxies to him for use at the Annual Meeting to be held in Montreal on January 31st, 1945.

As President of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company Limited, I am writing to you personally giving the management's answer to the charges made.

IT IS CHARGED: That the management has been "seriously considering the expenditure of large sums of money for plant expansion and rehabilitation," and he mentions a sum of between five and nine millions of dollars.

THE FACTS: No commitments have been made for any large expenditure on plant expansion or rehabilitation, other than for current operations. Nor can any consideration be given to matters of this nature until full knowledge is obtained of what may be needed to fit the company's plants for peace time needs. In this connection, a firm of competent industrial engineers has been retained to make a thorough investigation and prepare a report for the management. No estimate has been made of possible future expenditures in this direction and none can be made until the required information is received.

IT IS CHARGED: That the employment of this outside firm is unnecessary in view of the fact that "your company supposedly has first-class engineers in its employ."

THE FACTS: Your company has first-class engineers in its employ, but they are completely engaged on work in hand, much of which is war work. They cannot spare the time to make the exhaustive study required. Some preliminary work has been done by them, but this must be checked and verified by independent experts. In any case, it is established business practice to employ reputable industrial engineers for studies of this nature.

IT IS CHARGED: That the above information was omitted from the annual report.

THE FACTS: It is not customary to cover in the annual report matters which have gone no further than the discussion stage. The employment of a high ranking firm of international repute for the obtaining of the most expert advice is a precautionary act wholly in the interests of the shareholders. The consulting engineers' report would be carefully considered by the management before being submitted with any recommendation to the Board of Directors.

IT IS CHARGED: That there has been inefficiency in the present management if, after the large sums spent during the last few years, the plants are not in condition to compete with similar enterprises.

THE FACTS: Plant expenditures during the last few years have been largely for munitions, marine and aircraft production. Moreover, such capital expenditures have been or will be written off by special depreciation, as set forth in the balance sheet.

The company plants are in first-class condition to meet present day demands. However, tomorrow's demands may call for new designs and new methods of manufacture and it would be gross inefficiency to fail to take all steps required to maintain plants in a competitive condition.

IT IS CHARGED: That the fact that only $5.66 per share has been paid as dividends on the common stock during the last 31 years is proof of the extravagance and inefficiency of the management.

THE FACTS: 31 years is a long time and the present management, which has been in office for only a few years, can hardly be held responsible for what may have happened before its tenure of office.

IT IS CONTENDED: That if funds are available they should be used to retire as many of the preferred shares as possible.

THE FACTS: This is already a policy of the present management. Under the plan of reorganization adopted in 1943, a sinking fund was provided, and is in operation, for the gradual retirement of the preference shares.

MR. KIRBY INDICATES his desire to install an able and efficient management which is not involved in any large outside corporate interests.

THE FACTS: The management of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company Limited is in the hands of permanent competent officials who devote their full time and energies to the task. The Board of Directors of your company is comprised of leading industrialists whose individual experience is of particular value in formulating the policies of the company.

If the answers given above appear fair and reasonable to you, as President of your Company, and on behalf of the present Directors and management, I ask for your support.

If you will not be present at the Annual Meeting to be held at twelve o'clock noon on January 31st, 1945, in the Assembly Room of the Royal Bank of Canada, St. James Street, Montreal, I would appreciate receiving your proxy—signed, witnessed and dated—by return mail.

Yours faithfully,

V. M. DRURY,
President

Canadian Car & Foundry Company Limited

title in 1931) and its affiliated organizations, the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society and the International Bible Students' Association, functioning in 37 countries. Here also was housed his own radio station, WBBR, which for 10 years put on a weekly radio program carried by more than 200 stations. Working inside the building was a small army of stenographers, book-keepers and workers in various industries, all receiving $10 a month plus room and board.

Evangelists Get $10 a Month

To take care of the field work, the organization also employs "travelling missionaries", the majority of whom pursue ordinary vocations and preach in their spare time. Full-time evangelists are called Pioneers, paid $10 a month plus room and board; then come Publishers, part-time workers; then Johnadabs, who also participate, and finally "persons of good-will", who are believers but not Witnesses. The Pioneers particularly are trained in aggressive sales technique, and worm their way into the parlors of a surprisingly large number of unsuspecting housewives.

In another Brooklyn edifice, the organization houses a printing plant and workshops. Since 1920, more than 310,000,000 books and pamphlets have been printed and distributed. The same press has rolled off 12,000,000 copies of *Consolation* and *The Watchtower*, their two bi-weekly magazines. Presses also supply reams of literature in 42 other languages. In one year alone 10,000 phonograph records were manufactured, preserving for posterity the mellifluous voice of Judge Rutherford. More than 300,000 discs of speeches and sermons were manufactured elsewhere, but distributed from the printing plant. In 1938, when Rutherford went to England, the Witnesses hired Albert Hall and packed it for his speeches. Moreover, they hired halls in 23 cities in the United States, 10 in Canada, 10 in Australia and four in New Zealand. All these cities were tied in by air and wireless through the expensive facilities of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and on this improvised world hook-up, 100,000 Witnesses were swayed as one by the hypnotic cadences of the master salesman.

Not only did Rutherford excel as a vendor of his evangelical personality, but he was also, apparently, proficient as a business manager. Though he said the organization never made any profit—indeed, claimed there was a deficit only cleared by dint of voluntary contributions—the fact remains that at no time did he issue a financial statement. His explanation was that "if a detailed statement of money received and paid out were issued . . . . the enemy would use these facts to further hinder, if possible, the work of the society." But taking into account the net cost and net selling price of the society's booklets, magazines and recordings, production experts estimate that the Witnesses have grossed annually from $1,000,000 to $1,800,000.

As example of his altruistic motives, Rutherford proudly pointed out to critics that, when taking over leadership, he donated his own $75,000 estate to the organization. And undoubtedly, in the same spirit, he bought in 1939, with funds provided by his followers, a 22-room, two-storey Spanish-style home of stucco, in San Diego, California. The estate had been surrounded with palm and olive trees, "so that David, Gideon, Samson and other Biblical heroes will feel at home when they arrive." To further assure his guests no lack of modern conveniences, Rutherford also had on hand two shiny new automobiles.

Business Manager Now Leader

After years of warding off speculation on the millennium, Rutherford died at the age of 72 in January, 1942, before seeing it himself. On his death-bed, he requested his disciples to bury him at dawn in a hill-side crypt on his estate. His body, however, remained unburied at least two weeks, his last wish thwarted by a county law prohibiting burial on the property because it was not a legally zoned cemetery. Since then, the global affairs of the Witnesses have been conducted by H. W. Knorr, the cult's onetime business manager. Spellbinding the disciples as dramatically as his predecessor, Knorr assumed his leaderhip in September, 1942, by delivering a national speech over a radio hook-up from Cleveland to 53 other cities. That he has since proved his mettle is evident, for when he made two speeches last November in Toronto, 1,000 members from that city, as well as followers from most of the other Canadian provinces, flocked to Toronto's Massey Hall and Maple Leaf Gardens to hear him promulgate the belief that Witnesses are "a royal priesthood, a chosen generation, a peculiar people."

The Witnesses' Dogma

It was not difficult for Knorr to interpret his cult's dogma; it has not changed materially since the days of William Miller. Briefly, the Witnesses believe that the reign of Satan on this earth is drawing to a close, and that the end of the world is not remote. The Battle of Armageddon impends, with the forces of evil on one side and the forces of good on the other. The forces of good, the Jehovah's Witnesses, will vanquish the forces of evil, organized religions and politicians, and the winners will live happily ever after in a smiling millennium, governed by the Old Testament prophets, resurrected for that purpose.

Whether this odd jumble of concepts, based irrefutably in its own peculiar, literal way on the Bible, should be granted the dignity of a religion, is a moot point. The court records of Greenless' trial to date illustrate the quandary. Illuminating cross-fire conversation at the Ontario court ran partially as follows:

Attorney for the Witnesses: (After it had been explained that Jehovah Witness ministers called themselves "servant") "I undertand that the word 'servant' is used as a minister in other groups."

The Bench: "'Servants' are travelling inspectors as the witness describes it."

Attorney: "No more than travelling Bishops. . . ."

Bench: "Do you as a minister perform marriages?"

Witness: "No, I do not consider it a special requirement of a minister, spiritually. But I do serve as an apostle, preaching the Gospel from house to house or from city to city. I am serving a congregation in Toronto. My duties include baptismal work and looking after funerals."

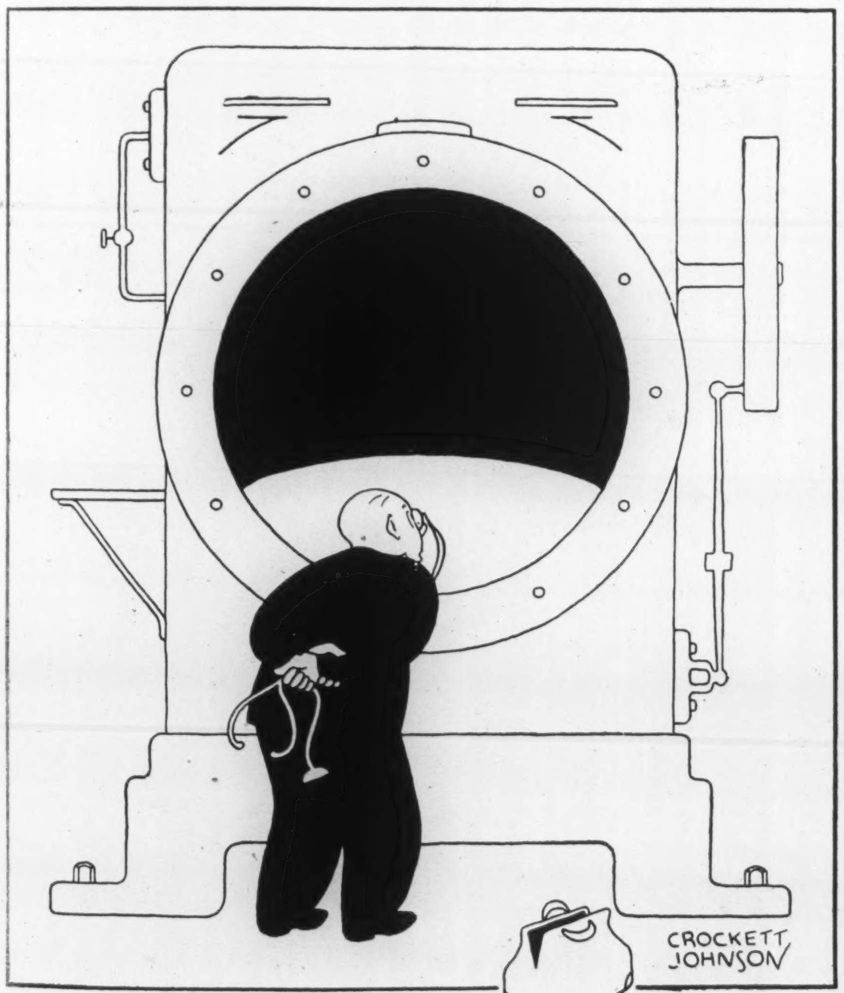
The Bench: "What is the outlook of the Jehovah Witnesses?"

Witness: "We believe that the time has arrived for the government of the Kingdom of God on this earth, and that this earth is under rulership of Satan, the invisible overlord who controls all mankind through demon agencies."

In combatting "the rulership of Satan", the Witnesses have devoted themselves to their mission with frenetic zeal. Any day of the week on street corners throughout Canada you will find them selling their magazines and pamphlets. Should you pause to make a purchase, you will be assailed with a spiel outstanding for its bewildering Biblical vocabulary as well as its bewildering lack of logic. Should you attempt to question them closely, they evade coherent replies. They will repeat phrases to fit the situation selected from their pamphlets. They speak in generalities which, to them, are made logical and absolutely certain if appended to quotations from Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

There is, however, nothing frenzied about their local bi-weekly meetings. We attended one in Toronto, and it was notable for its subdued simplicity. The gathering was held in a long room which had once been a store. More than 200 people sat on wooden, straight-backed seats. There were a couple of yellow, unshaded light bulbs hanging from a faded ceiling. Plaster peeled from the wall. The congregation, many of them poor-looking and seemingly of

(Continued on Next Page)



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(Continued from Page 15)

foreign extraction, sat quietly and listened to the Witness organizer for the district, whom they called "Cliff", a soft-spoken, unpretentious man in shirt-sleeves. In catechismal fashion, he would ask the congregation questions, and after each question had been answered satisfactorily, "Cliff" would read aloud the formal reply from paragraphs in a pamphlet called, *Thy Word Is Truth*. There was no organ, no hymns, no hand-clapping, no "Hallelujah's". It was as though the disciples, in making a complete break with religion, were determined they would have nothing to do with religious ritual. This is in keeping with their belief that: "The clergy of various denominations, ambitious for approval and the plaudits of men, and with a desire to live in comfort, have joined affinity with big business and professional politicians. The clergy pose before the people as representatives of God, and hypocritically induce the people to believe they are Christians, and at the same time go exactly contrary to the word of God."

In the face of this condemnation, a part of their church ceremony seemed rather strange. Just before the meeting ended, "Cliff" asked all followers to bring forward the money collected and to file their "reports". At this point we noticed a compartment at the back of the building containing four slots. Members from the congregation picked up one of four slips of printed sheets from these slots (labelled "back call", "follow-up report", "field service report" and "house-to-house" record) and they submitted these sheets along with the cash to "Cliff".

We spoke to a Pioneer, a grave, intense girl, who said she was a house domestic in the daytime and a Witness at night, and that she had become a Witness "because my folks were and they brought me up that way." We asked her to what purpose the money was put, since it did not go toward maintaining the church. "It goes," she said, "towards Theocracy, which is made up of those who have consecrated themselves, not to a clergy-ridden sect, but solely to Jehovah God and through the redeemer, Jesus Christ. Such ones, furthermore, have been justified and begotten of God by his spirit and been anointed unto his kingdom, the Theocracy." The phrase sounded familiar, and upon looking through the pamphlet, *Thy Word Is Truth*, we found that she had quoted it verbatim.

Children Take Serious Part

An invitation to the home of a Witness is the next step in proselytizing promising converts. Most Witnesses belong to the poorer classes, and we encountered no paradisial portals, Spanish stucco style or any other. We went up the decayed porch steps of one of a long row of dilapidated old houses. We were met by a blast of heavy, fetid air and a row of beaming faces, all shrilly exuding goodwill. Everyone was represented, from a child of about 10, solemnly studying his Witness catechism, to a wrinkled old man, painstakingly addressing and stamping pamphlets at a table heaped high with missionary literature. In the discussion that followed, the children crowded around with serious faces, adding their bit by pointing out passages in their own well-worn Bibles to corroborate the arguments of their parents. The "arguments" ran along the usual incomprehensible lines.

As a special treat, they played several recordings of Rutherford's sermons for their visitors. In one of these recordings, apparently waxed on the spot during a speech given at a former mass meeting, the Judge demanded and was rewarded with a thunderous "Aye!" from his mass audience. It seemed strange to hear the echo from the small group in the room, as they added their "Aye's!" in a shrill, dutiful chorus. We left with the memory of the old man's face and how it lit up when he repeated over and over the phrase from a Witness pamphlet which had originally converted him: "And you shall have ever-lasting life!"

Refuse to Vote

Basically, their tenets conflict with those of the community. They acknowledge only the sovereignty of God and refuse to recognize man-made laws. They refuse to vote. They decline to pay homage to the flag. They believe the present conflict is "a war between wicked men not having God's approval", and so refuse to respond to army calls. Indeed, their anti-war sentiment has aroused the suspicion that they are pro-Fascists or pro-Communists, but the evidence seems to show that they have no relationship with foreign or political movements. They say they are opposed to dictatorship and recall that 6,000 of their fellow-members were herded into German concentration camps by the Gestapo. In the United States, Attorney-General Biddle has declared them harmless and non-subversive.

Yet, though they have been recognized as a sect and exempted from military service in England, the situation in Canada is not so clear. In June, 1940, Canada's Minister of Justice Lapointe branded them as a subversive party, along with the Communists and Fascists, and ordered them to disband. This condemnation is similar to that which existed in 1918, when the Canadian censors fined them heavily for publishing the statement: "There is not a question raised . . . . which is worth the life of one blue-jacket or one khaki-coat in the trenches. . . . If you tell me that this war is fought for the integrity of International Law I must ask you why it is directed only against Germany and not also against England, which is an equal, though far less terrible violator of the covenant between nations." In October, 1943, however, the present ban was lifted, and though the Witnesses are no longer outlawed here, they still must report for military service.

Their official position is yet in need of clarification. Though their beliefs may seem crude, fanatical and childish, the point is that they seem to be religious beliefs, and in a democratic country, one religious belief is held to have the same rights as others. If one is attacked, all will be vulnerable. The subversive danger seems to be negligible—so long as the group does not try to bodily enforce its concepts upon others. So far, the group has proved itself a nuisance to some and of spiritual assistance to others, particularly the poor. There is the danger that it exploits the poor, who may be "holy" as they say, but are certainly not educated. In the final analysis, judgment as to whether this oddly heterogeneous faith offers valid religious values must be decided by the individual conscience; but whether the Jehovah's Witnesses will be accorded the status and responsibility of an official religion is to be determined by our democratic courts at the forthcoming trial.

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THE MAGAZINES OF CANADA

GIVE ECONOMICAL NATION-WIDE COVERAGE

WASHINGTON LETTER

Should the State See That Members Have a Home Near Capitol Dome?

By JOHN C. MacNAB

LAFAYETTE isn't the only Frenchman to whom the United States is indebted because it was another Frenchman, an architect appointed by George Washington, who planned this great capital city snuggled on the north shore of the Potomac River. Though when we first wandered into it three months ago we were momentarily baffled by the famous state-named avenues throwing themselves across it at all angles, we soon learned that there is more method than madness in the layout.

As a scenic city Washington is a delight with its well-wooded, clean and wide streets, myriad circles and squares ornamented with monuments and fountains, and stately buildings of Grecian or modern lines; as a diplomatic and government city it is a beehive of activity from the immense Pentagon across the river in Virginia to the Walter Reed Army Hospital which is almost in Maryland; and as a social and cultural city it is enhanced with night clubs whose music more often than not beats in South American time, and recitals and symphonies which present the nation's finest artists.

Washington is a city with a future that should be even greater than its past, a future that may well see it become the centre not merely of United States policy-forming but of international policy-forming.

We can't help liking Washington even if every time we eat a steak we have to pay for the whole cow. At least here we can easily find a restaurant or lunch counter at which to eat which wasn't always the case last year in Ottawa where we had the choice of eating one day at the Chateau and the next day at the Lord Elgin and thus alternating week after week. Thus far we haven't eaten two meals in the same place here.

It would hardly be right to say that Washington and Ottawa are similar. Actually it first reminded us a bit of Scotia's capital, Edinburgh, and on second consideration we found some points of comparison with Winnipeg. It is overcrowded, now having an estimated population of more than a million and a quarter; and it has its share of red tape, which is one of the few things unrationed in either the United States or Canada. It is similar to Ottawa in that it is located on the bank of a river which separates one part of the country from another part, a division that provides one of the major problems in each country, of which we shall write more later.

The Seventy-ninth Session of Congress had no sooner got under way than the new members cast upon the public their plight of being unable to find local accommodation for their families. Senator Glen H. Taylor from Idaho placed the matter before the whole nation when he with his wife and two sons camped upon the Capitol steps and to his own guitar accompaniment sang "Give Me a Home near the Capitol Dome" which has been flashed in the newsreels across the country.

A possible solution to settling the housing problem for incoming congressmen is the House District Committee's consideration of building a $3,000,000 apartment house. Erection of it would provide permanent accommodation and solve the worries every two years of the new members. With most of the congressmen sleeping under one roof it could even allow for night sessions to discuss the affairs of the country (which, contrary to the Canadian House of Commons custom, is something very seldom engaged in here.) On a little more modest scale a similar plan might be undertaken by Ottawa to relieve its housing shortage.

Dies Committee Goes On

Liberals thought that they had gained a sweeping victory in the November elections when Fish, Nye and Dies and several other reactionary figures failed to return, but the first piece of legislation pushed through the House of Representatives rocked the liberals back on their feet. Rep. John E. Rankin, Democrat from Mississippi, successfully perpetuated the Dies Committee, which was ostensibly originally formed to combat un-American activities. Actually it had become a propaganda weapon for the reactionaries to cast many unsubstantiated charges against their foes. The result has been to weld the liberal-minded members together more closely. By appointing progressive members to the committee they hope to avoid the worst of the uses to which it was formerly put. Another move is also being made to require members of the committee to refrain from making independent statements regarding its activities until committee reports are issued.

Work or Fight

Although the United States has been more exacting than Canada in drafting men for overseas service it has been much more lenient in respect of civilian workers in either essential or other industries. But an end is coming to that, it would appear from legislative bills being brought forward by the House Military Affairs Committee and by several private members.

The bill brought forth by the committee provides that all men between the ages of 18 and 45 who leave essential jobs without draft board permission, or who are working at non-essential jobs, may be inducted into special army service units. Similar to those in Canada's N.R.M.A., the men so drafted would not be eligible for veterans' benefits.

Need of 300,000 additional workers in war industry immediately and a high degree of absenteeism and job-jumping have been responsible for the President's request that such legislation be passed. Already draft boards have started raking the manpower pool with a fine tooth comb in an attempt to flush out any shirkers and to reclassify any who may be medically fit.

Both of the major labor unions in the country are opposed to the legislation and on the floor of the House of Representatives objection was raised to applying it to exempted farm workers on the grounds that agriculture would suffer greatly, even to the extent of compelling many farms to close down.

More than one source has supported Bernard Baruch's report on the West Coast manpower situation in which was stated, "Not alone on the West Coast, but all through the country much labor is being hoarded or poorly utilized."

Drafting Nurses

Coming from the same committee is legislation which if passed will provide for the drafting of nurses into the army and navy. The shortage here has been growing more and more acute and with casualties rising on the war fronts the demand for nurses increases. The shortage has hampered the work in military hospitals and voluntary enlistments have thus far failed to meet the needs.

Some quarters have complained that part of this shortage is of the administration's own making because they have maintained a color barrier against the nation's 9,000 negro nurses, many of whom have applied but been turned down as army or navy nurses. Members of both parties have indicated willingness to pass the legislation when it reaches the voting stage.

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THE LONDON LETTER

If Government Gives the Word London Will Be a New Town

By P. O'D.

THE other day I was talking to a young Canadian airman, who had just been spending his leave in London. He was fascinated by London Town and rather tourist-minded about it. Guide-book in hand, he had gone from one place of historic interest to another, seeing more of them in a few days than most Londoners see in their whole lives. But the thing about London that struck him most of all—he came back to it several times—was the thought that in this one city lived as many people as in all of Canada. Perhaps not quite so many, but near enough to make little difference—actually over 10,000,000 in the London area.

London may or may not be the largest city in the world—claims are made for Greater New York—but Londoners are not jealous of this pre-eminence. They are in fact rather ashamed of it. They regard it as a sign of defective planning, of almost culpable neglect. For some years now able and earnest men have been busy pointing out how this immense power of growth can be diverted into channels more beneficial to London itself and to the country as a whole. The latest is Prof. Patrick Abercrombie, whose impressive plan, prepared for the London County Council, has just been published. It is a masterly survey.

Briefly, what Prof. Abercrombie proposes is that there should be an official prohibition, except in special cases, of any further development, either industrial or residential, in the area of Greater London, that about a million people should in the course of the next ten years be gradually moved out to neighboring cities, that eight or ten entirely new "satellite" towns should be established, and that the growth of these and the older cities should be carefully controlled so that they may not exceed what is regarded as the ideal size for an urban community, about 60,000 in population.

The great defect of the present suburban development of London is that the various adjacent communities, large as they are, are not self-contained. The average resident works in central London, and travels about 16 miles a day to and from his work. Think what this means in congestion of traffic, in waste of time, and in sheer human discomfort! Prof. Abercrombie's aim is to make it possible for these people to work where they live, and to find about them all the amenities of city life without its disadvantages.

It is an admirable plan, broad and wise and eminently practicable. Prof. Abercrombie is generally recognized as our foremost authority on this vast subject. Moreover it has had an enthusiastic reception on all sides. But it is only a plan, and, unless the Government does something positive about it, it will have no more effect than the one made by Sir Christopher Wren after the Great Fire. Unless the Government really makes up its mind—and so far there is little sign of this—it will, in the words of the *Times*, "remain an interesting book from which foreigners may derive some profit". Only that, and nothing more! And an opportunity, which may never occur again, will have been lost.

£10 Turkeys

Price-control is a tricky and perilous business. Good intentions may so easily defeat themselves and lead to the exact opposite of what they aim at. Take turkeys, for instance—a matter of very general concern during the recent festive season. With the idea of defeating the profiteer and giving as many people as possible a chance for a traditional Christmas dinner, the Government fixed the price at a little over Two Shillings a pound. As a result there were hardly any turkeys in the shops, but any number in the Black Market—at prices ranging up to £10 a bird!

England is not a good country for turkeys. It is much too cool and damp. Turkeys are hard to rear, and farmers say the control price doesn't pay even for the feed they consume. So they are running their own Black Market, selling their birds privately at fancy prices—but not so privately that a good many farmers haven't already appeared in court and been fined. In the meantime the ordinary citizen has about as much chance of a turkey dinner as he has of a roast phoenix.

Nancy's "No" Is Indefinite

A while ago some 28 women Members, past and present, gave a luncheon for Lady Astor at the House of Commons to celebrate her entry into Parliament 25 years ago—the first woman ever to do it. A few days later, in a joint letter from Lady Astor and her husband, it was announced that she would not contest another election. Not because she didn't feel up to it—there is hardly anything that Lady Astor doesn't feel up to—but because he didn't. Her election fights are his fights, too, and he has had 35 years of it—10 while he was a Member, and 25 while she has been. It is a good long innings.

But already Lady Astor is beginning to feel some qualms about her decision. Actresses on the political stage are very like actresses on any stage. They hate the thought of that last curtain, and so they go on playing farewell performances for years and years—as long as they are let, in fact. Nancy Astor and Sarah Bernhardt have at least this much in common.

"I think it is bad time for women to get out of the House of Commons," she told the National Council of Women the other day at another luncheon. "We are going to have the same kind of shams after this war as we had after the last war."

Well, there is no stage so fascinating and impressive as the great stage at Westminster.

Saving Robin Hood's Forest

Pleasant memories of Robin Hood and his merry men are brought back by the appeal made by the National Trust for funds to purchase the Clumber Estate in Nottinghamshire—actually in Sherwood Forest. If there is one forest in all England about which the fragrance of romance still lingers, it is surely Sherwood.

"Sherwood in the red dawn, is Robin Hood asleep?"

Quite a lot of Sherwood Forest remains—mostly in the great parks of the various noble demesnes which have given this part of the country the name of "the Dukeries". Clumber indeed is an estate of the Duke of Newcastle. It is a very beautiful and completely unspoiled piece of country, mostly woodland, some 4,000 acres in extent, and with a lake three miles long.

The National Trust is asking £45,000—the largest appeal it has ever made, and the first during the war. But that beneficent institution the Pilgrim Trust has already promised £30,000 towards the acquisition of the property, and the remaining amount must be raised at once, or a great opportunity may be lost forever. The £75,000 asked for the estate represents much less than its real value—very little compared to what the "developers" would pay for it.

It is to be hoped that the money will be raised—as it probably will be—and so for all time will stand part at least of the great forest, and still for imaginative boys and girls in centuries to come the spirit of Robin Hood will wander there, as it has always wandered.

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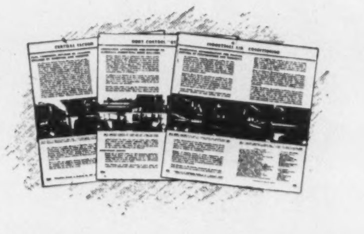

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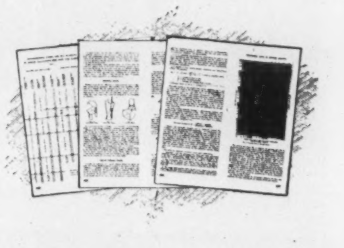

THE BOOKSHELF

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The Machine as a Frankenstein Enslaving Capital and Labor

THE MASTER OF THE MILL, a novel, by Frederick Philip Grove. (Macmillans, $3.25.)

A FLOUR-MILL of old-time design stood half-way between East and West. The owner, Rudyard Clark, shrewd and prophetic in his imaginings, saw the opening of the prairies and enlarged the mill until it was a maker of millions. Meanwhile he had cornered everything else supplementary, from the electric power plant to the land which a realty promoter was sub-dividing. Word had gone about that the mill was to be expanded further, and the public assumed that new workers would be required in proportion. So arose a boom.

But the new units were actually to be automatic, by grace of new and intricate machinery. A larger staff would not be needed. Ultimately as the old units would be replaced the labor required would be less and less. So the boom town would end almost as a ghost-town, while the mill would grind out more and more millions, watched only by a few engineers and oilers.

The owner's son, educated, and of liberal views, is shut out of everything, the old man being unwilling to release a single string of the many in his hands and having a constant suspicion of the next generation. Besides, some of his practices such as an experiment in arson and the resultant payment of blackmail sit uneasily on his rudiments of a conscience, and he doesn't care to talk of them.

But in compensation for the exclusion he encourages his son and daughter-in-law in expansive living. Their house is a palace, their social progress dazzling. The old man dies, and his son, although the new President, is unable to vary the "system." Every reform he attempts backfires by widening the gulf between Capital and Labor.

Then his son comes home from the war, decorated and knighted, but hard as his grandfather, and more shrewd. So the President is overborne and has to be content with a senatorship and a silent slavery to the mill and all it represents.

The theme of the tale is that modern industry and finance are not only destroying democracy but breaking the back of humanity. As new machines destroy handwork most men and women will be forced on the dole, save for the human robots tending the machines and the crooks who think they are in command when in reality they are slaves of a system.

Of course any author had the right to his opinions, however distorted and unreal. If he prefers to distribute them in a work of fiction that also is his right. But one would expect him to be an adept in that artistic field, to make his characters continually credible and to tell his story directly rather than indirectly.

This novel is built of the cloudy recollections and thoughts of a man in senility, of the confidences between the rich daughter-in-law and an upper servant (highly improbable) and in bits of a prospective history written by the General Manager of the mill. But all these people talk like the author rather than like themselves.

So, to one reader, the atmosphere of unreality hangs over even the realistic passages of description and dialogue. For Mr. Grove writes well. He would write better if he were not trying at the same time to do something he considers more important.

Montreal Poets

SINCE 1925 a Poetry Year Book has been issued regularly by the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association. The one for 1944 contains a score of poems, the winnowing by Frank Oliver Call, adjudicator, from 150 offered in competition.

"McGill Campus", by Alice M. S. Lighthall, is placed first. It is a tribute to the men of two wars who stepped from class-room to campus, and thence to battle, in defence of all the excellence we know. It is a proper piece of eloquence, but I wonder if it is as "poetical" as "The Lost Children" by Margaret Ross Woods (placed second), a vision of the little folk who danced in English gardens —before the bombs fell.

Among the Honorable Mentions is a bit of light verse entitled "Cloud-Cuckoo Land" in which Marie A. Kelly contrasts the actual England she saw with the romantic, literary England of which she had dreamed. That was the land of the Canterbury Pilgrims, of Falstaff and Celia, of Tom Pinch and Sherlock Holmes, "the eagle visage" peering through the fog in Baker Street.

But the most interesting technically of all these secondary poems in the collection is one in French, "Double Orage" by Anne-Marie D'Amours, a graceful nature-poem on the loveliness of fog in ten four-line stanzas. The second and last lines of each quatrain became the first and third lines of the next; and so on to the end, all properly rhymed AB, AB. That "took a bit of doing," yet the artifice is all but suppressed in the charm of the description, as in this instance:

"Avant-Coureur des bises de l'hiver
Octobre exhale une orageuse haleine.
Mon coeur redoute un malheur plus amer,
Un clair rayon adoucirait ma peine."

Leo Cox edited the Year Book and did an excellent job. Some copies are available at his address, 1009 Laird Boulevard, Mount Royal, P.Q.

British Liberty

THE ENGLISHMAN AND HIS HISTORY, by H. Butterfield. (Macmillans' Current Problems, $1.10.)

WHILE it has long been admitted that no one can fully explain an Englishman's ways, efforts in that direction are best achieved by Englishmen. Here is a Professor of Modern History at Cambridge who has done better than most, for he is at home in ten centuries and has watched Freedom "broaden down from precedent to precedent,"—sometimes with surprise.

For a century after an event of release for a specialized group of folk some antiquarian would get the notion that the release was for *all* the people and would talk with vigor of the traditional rights of Englishmen. Anachronisms are always unconscious and frequently humorous —when revealed. But when unrevealed they have been surely useful in formulating the fabric of British freedom and domestic policy.

Professor Butterfield, with grace and often with humor, has paid tribute to the Whig theory of history. His essay which runs to only 140 pages is a masterpiece in its field.

Two Lives

BROOK WILLOW, by Neila Gardner White. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

By MARY DALE MUIR

THIS is a clever psychological novel. Concurrently it follows the streams of thought of a famous musician and a Jewish doctor in the psychiatric ward of a hospital in a large city. Only twice do their paths cross, once at the beginning and once at the end.

"Mary Pelotti" tells the story of her emotional frustrations and dissatisfactions, her life, her achievement and her career, in an unusual series of letters. "Dr. Blum's" story is told through his activities in the times between the arrivals of these letters. The closing of the book does not free the reader's mind of the characters, so well are they drawn.

All Charm

PRAYER FOR A CHILD, by Rachel Field; pictures by Elizabeth Orton Jones. (Macmillans, $1.75.)

A POEM of twenty lines beginning with "Bless this milk and bless this bread" and continuing with reference to toys, shoes, lamplight and other joys of a child, is illustrated in color by twelve full-page pictures, each fanciful and lovely. A perfect child's book.

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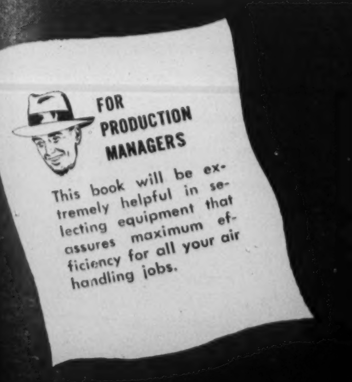

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WORLD OF WOMEN

City Without Chairs Where Oil Has Created Cosmopolitan Community

By VIOLET H. WILSON

A NINE-HOUR flight northwest of Edmonton will land you at Norman Wells on the banks of the Mackenzie River. That is, if you are lucky, for anywhere on that long flight you may be delayed by wind or storm, by snow or fog, or by the clinging mud which so often makes it impossible to land or take off from the northern air fields. The word camp will not suggest to you the peculiar quality of this settlement, nor will the words village or city, for this is a camp with many of the amenities of a city (plumbing, electric light and steam heating); it is a village with neither homes nor children and it is a city set in a wilderness, a city without chairs.

It was this lack of chairs that struck me so forcibly on my arrival. People seemed to be sitting everywhere. They sat on the floor and on the window ledges, on every available corner of a desk or a table and they sat on the beds. It is wonderful how comfortable you can be sitting on a bed. After the first few weeks your spine adapts itself and wide or narrow, soft or hard, high or low, on bunk or stretcher, you soon feel quite at home. When I came out after fourteen months in the North I found myself eyeing every chair with longing mixed with suspicion.

Norman Wells might be called at the present time the oil producing department of the Canol Project. As long ago as 1789 Sir Alexander Mackenzie, after whom the river and mountains are named, mentioned in his diary that the river bank contains "snowy flakes like slate but not so hard, among which are found pieces of petroleum which bears a resemblance to yellow wax, but is not so friable." Not for over a hundred years was anything done about this petroleum. Then in 1902 Imperial Oil sank an exploratory well and though oil was found the outbreak of the first world war interfered with its development. About 1932 when the opening of various mines in the Great Bear district assured the company of a market, further development took place, and the outbreak of this war created such a demand for oil that production has been speeded to the limit. In 1943 the increased demand for oil and a growing man shortage prompted the company to employ women to release and replace some of these men.

I went in with these women to act as matron and camp hostess and to do whatever there might be for my hands to do. Everyone tried to discourage me, for to most people, this land of the N.W.T. (over one third of Canada) is known only as a land of snow and ice, of mud, muskeg and mosquitoes. Well, they all play their part, but they are not the whole story.

When I landed at Norman Wells in the sunset of a perfect summer day and saw the mountains shining pink and mauve and lovely above a river of molten silver I knew that the instinct which had taken me there was a true one. The Mackenzie River here is just four miles wide and very much more like a lake than a river; indeed when the wind blows and the white caps appear it is even more like the sea. On one side of the river the Franklin Mountains stretch their soft blue hills and on the other bank the Carcajui range of the Mackenzie Mountains raises snow clad peaks.

The "Once-Over"

This was my first experience of camp life and as I sat in the mess hall the evening of my arrival, struggling with my first camp meal, at least three hundred men strolled through that hall giving the matron the "once over". I had not counted on the strong but natural curiosity the matron was sure to arouse and, crushed and bedraggled after some hours of plane sickness, I felt at a distinct disadvantage.

The meal finally came to an end and I was taken to my bedroom. Here was a true Hollywood setting for the North. My door was full of bullet holes! It looked most exciting but the explanation proved a dull one. One night a young officer who had "drink taken" had risen from his bed and fired at . . . who knows what strange creatures he had seen coming through that door? Luckily no one had been hit but the holes are still in the door to intrigue the greenhorn. The room was very small, just big enough for two beds and a very small table, nothing else—no bureau, no mirror, no hangers, no chairs. I had, according to instructions, taken in a three months' supply of clothes. The problem was what to do with them, where to put the top layers while you dug down for the most necessary things, as usual, at the bottom. The only solution was little piles of clothes all around the room.

For a whole month those little piles stayed right there until we moved into the women's quarters, then under construction. These were prefabricated houses brought in from the United States and now arriving daily by barge. They were extremely comfortable six room cottages consisting of four bedrooms, a bath and a sitting room. But somehow the camp always seemed to grow faster than our accommodation.

The great problem in the North is transportation. So many things can happen on the river during the three short months it is open to navigation. The barges may sink, they may get stuck on a sand bar, they may catch fire or the goods may be stolen from them. One of these various possibilities had overtaken our plumbing and after waiting indefinitely we women finally moved into our quarters minus this convenience. Not that this was any great hardship while the weather was fine but when it turned cold and a flu epidemic struck us it made things a little difficult. The girls then walked back and forth to the wash house, many with temperatures of over a hundred, with the thermometer registering below zero. Strange to say, they didn't seem any the worse for it. When the bathroom fixtures did finally arrive they were greeted with wild enthusiasm. Everyone who entered our house was shown through the bathroom and as a great favor the more privileged were allowed to flush the toilets!

New girls continued to arrive every day and it was a mad rush to get the houses up in time to receive them. Furnishing them was a secondary matter.

Now all this is changed. Every room has a proper bureau and coat hangers and just before I left a barge load of c h a i r s arrived—kitchen chairs and dining room chairs, blue, red and green chairs and even a leather upholstered horror called a Love Seat, though anything less conducive to love than its cold stiffness can hardly be imagined.

September and October were perfect months—warm, sometimes hot days, with frosts at night. I had not imagined that I should be wearing cotton dresses in the Arctic as late as October the twentieth, but so it was. About that time an increasingly cold wind began to blow and one morning we wakened to find the ground covered with snow. Against its blue whiteness the river looked grey and ominous. Each night now a little more ice was forming along the banks and each day a little less of it was melting. Bigger and bigger floes appeared on the river and soon all transportation stopped, and the camp seemed very silent.

Pete, The Arabian

One bright morning I started off for lunch at one of the nearby islands. Pete, our Arabian dog driver, rolled me up in my sleeping bag, arms inside, and tied me firmly to the toboggan. I felt like a trussed chicken and was just about as helpless. We started down the steep bank to the river when, unfortunately, the dogs caught sight of a stray dog following us. With one accord the whole team turned and letting out the most bloodcurdling yells they started up the hill after the unfortunate stranger, though I hadn't time to waste much sympathy on him! The dogs got hopelessly entangled in the reins and I found myself half buried in the snow with the dogs fighting on top of me. I was terrified; there was nothing I could do but bury my face in the snow and pray for the best. After what seemed hours of pulling and yelling and cursing, Pete did finally get the dogs quietened down.

And now I was to learn for myself the truth of the many tales I had heard about these dogs. Huskies are fed on raw fish and when they are overheated they give off the most frightful—well, there is no other word for it—stink, and there sits the unfortunate passenger right behind them with no possible way of escape.

Gasping in this atmosphere we proceeded on our way with only the minor misadventures of losing our way and of losing Pete's sweater and having to go back and look for it. Neither event is very amusing after you have been out for a couple of hours in thirty below zero weather. We did finally arrive at the camp a good two hours late for dinner. Cooks, as is well known, are temperamental, but camp cooks are more so. Some like visitors at odd hours and others don't, and this one didn't. So we ate a cool lunch in a cool atmosphere and as there seemed to be a storm brewing outside as well as in we left immediately afterwards.

The North is a land of animals. Around the camp almost any winter night you could see the slinking figure of a great grey wolf—not a pretty animal, but the foxes, which were every where, were beautiful. One morning I saw a group of three frolicking on the airfield with a flock of ravens, a red and a cross and a black fox. They seemed to be really playing and enjoying themselves, leaping and jumping at the birds as they swooped down at them. These ravens played too with the squirrels. I watched them all winter long as they ran and skated over the icy surface of a snow bank just outside my window.

Northern Palette

I wish I could describe the Northern skies to you, they are of such unimaginable beauty. Starlight and moonlight and the Northern lights are clearer and more brilliant than I have seen them anywhere else in the world. Sunrise and sunset merge into one in the short winter days and make of the sky a gaudy palette, the colors blended always with that clear and lovely green that seems peculiar to the North. The night skies added to the interest of our long drives when we went over the river to the big American camp at Canol for dances or other entertainments. This camp was ten miles away and it could be a very cold drive so some of the boys rigged up a sort of caboose which they fitted onto the trucks. They put little wood stoves in them and off we would go cosy and warm and safe.

For the first time at Norman Wells, there were to be women in camp on Christmas Day. The two previous Christmases for most of the men had meant only an extra good meal, as many drinks as were available, and sleep; sleep, to try and forget the happier Christmases outside. But this year the women were determined we should all have a really good time.

As usual the pilots came to our rescue. One of them said his wife in Edmonton would do the shopping for us and that between them they would see that the parcels arrived safely. I don't know what we would do in the North without the pilots. We can never thank them enough for all their kindnesses. They take out shoes to the cobbler, glasses to the optometrist, they bring in the latest piece of dance music or instrument (they flew in our piano), they telephone our friends in Edmonton and they bring us in an orange, some stockings or some face powder. Not till you have been isolated as we were isolated can

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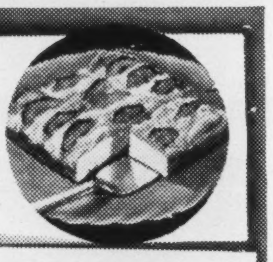
MAGIC Dutch Apple Cake
2 cups flour
½ tsp. salt
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
4 tbs. butter
1 egg
4 tbs. sugar
6 tbs. milk
2 apples
Sift together dry ingredients; cut in butter with two knives; add sugar; mix lightly. Drop egg into cup, unbeaten, add milk ice cold. Turn on to floured board, shape dough; put on greased sheet. Pare and cut apples into eighths; press into parallel rows into dough; sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and dot with butter, mixed together in the proportion of two tbs. sugar and ½ tsp. cinnamon. Bake at 400°F. 20 minutes.
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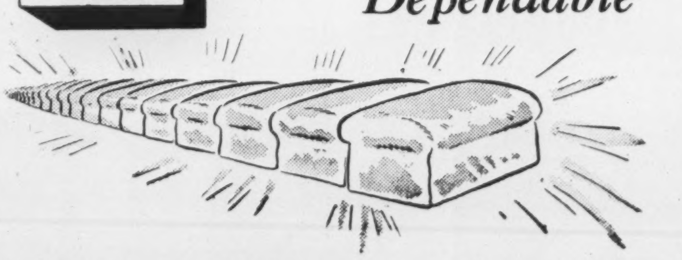
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SATURDAY NIGHT

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you appreciate what those little kindnesses mean.

On Christmas Eve a Midnight Mass was being held across the river at Canol and a good many of our people wanted to go, so the trucks were fitted up with the stoves and cabooses and about forty men and women started off. It was an unusually quiet crowd that drove through the Northern night so far from home. There were men from all over the world. The Frenchman who had been a flying officer in the last war, the tall handsome Iroquois Indian from Ontario. He believed in witchcraft and practised it too. He taught me how to protect myself against a broken mirror! There was the Irishman, an old British regular who had fought all over the world. He still marched his men, now armed only with buckets and brooms, to their jobs. There was the young American soldier of the true Boston vintage, cultivated and gentle, and the officer who might have come from the Bowery. There was Pete the dog driver, whose strange fate had brought him from the desert suns of Arabia to the ice and cold of Northern Canada. The girls were not such a diversified lot as most of them came from prairie towns and villages.

Cosmopolitan Congregation

When we arrived at Canol we found that Mass was being celebrated in the mess hall and that the choir was already assembled around the melodeon singing carols. On the stage at one end of the hall was a folding army altar. I don't think I shall ever forget that service. The organist was Methodist and the leader of the choir an Episcopalian. The choir was more Protestant than Catholic and the congregation was equally mixed while Father Beauregard, the American army chaplain, is a French-Canadian.

The men who had been so quiet on the drive over had come prepared for the return trip and now almost every one produced a bottle and soon the night was filled with song. We arrived back just in time to join the dancing in the mess hall. I don't know how long it lasted, I only know I went home at five a.m.

The camp was very still when I awakened on Christmas day. It was just noon as I stepped out of my door into a fairy land of color. It was a particularly clear morning and the sunrise was painting the sky red and gold and that unusual green I have already mentioned. The whole of the Mackenzie Mountains were ablaze while on the other side of the river the Franklins were a soft rosy blue. From all the trees hung iridescent crystals of frost, even the icicles were tinted. Nature herself had decorated our camp that Christmas day.

The dinner proved a great success, the arrival of the Canol orchestra when we were half through proving a decided addition. After dinner, as the tree was not until seven o'clock the whole camp went home to sleep. Seven o'clock . . it was very cold and dark outside and by contrast the lighted trees took on an added brilliance as one stepped into the hall. The Indian children were already there dressed in brand new sailor suits and looking lovely. The baby was being paraded around the hall by various homesick fathers. He by the way, had been called Norman after the camp as he was the first child born there.

When the hall was filled the doors at the back opened and Santa Claus appeared driving, not reindeer, but the best substitute we could find—a team of eight dogs, and very gay and lovely they looked with their bright harness and tassels. Pete and I had spent some time training them for this appearance and we were feeling a little nervous about how they would behave before an audience, but everything passed off beautifully. After the presents had been distributed the dancing began and lasted, as usual, far into the night.

This camp at Norman Wells was similar to other civilian camps in many ways but it was unique in one way. There were no drones at Norman Wells. Life there was really an experiment in communal living. Everyone worked, men and women. Even the married women came into camp, came in their capacity as workers, not as wives. Housing, feeding, entertainment and hospitalization were all on a communal basis. We shared and shared alike and this fact created a very special atmosphere.

But it was very obvious that our Canadian women are not really adapted, as yet, to this form of living. Almost every woman would tell you how she longed for a home, chiefly that she might cook and eat her meals in private. Even I who have always loathed a kitchen sometimes found myself thinking almost with affection of a saucepan! Generations of enforced domesticity have undoubtedly left their mark on us.

Case of Adeline and the Ticket for the Pop Concerts Series

By FREDERIC MANNING

I CAN'T pretend that I have solved all the domestic help problems that are about these days, but I have solved my own and that of two of my friends, which should qualify me for a medal of some sort. As a matter of fact, these two friends are so enthusiastic about my efforts on their behalf that they are urging me to set up as a domestic-help consultant.

The solution of my own problem came about in a very simple fashion. Last year we had an excellent part time Finnish maid who came to us three days a week. She also had a place in Rosedale to which she contributed the same number of working hours. She was known in our family as "our Mrs. Sinatra" and was devoted to the music of Sibelius.

Unfortunately for us the lady she worked for in Rosedale had more, and better, Sibelius records than we had, also more time to play them. Before I could rectify the matter, the lady in Rosedale won our Mrs. Sinatra over to a full time job, leaving us holding the gramophone.

After a summer devoted to acquiring some kitchen first-aid we secured a treasure, Norwegian this time. One of my first questions, after she finished interviewing me, was on the subject of music. Did she like it or not? She did. As I was running over in my mind what Grieg records we had, she said she adored Strauss waltzes, simply adored them.

Being Strauss addicts ourselves we had no trouble satisfying Ida. She settled right in and I find her work doesn't slow down as much as our Mrs. Sinatra's did when her favorite music is played. One of the musts for any of our pianist friends who drop in is Strauss music for Ida.

I told this tale to a friend of mine whose Finnish cook was growing a bit restive early this Autumn. I suggested to Grace that she might try more music for her Elsa. It developed that Elsa could do with more Sibelius too. Just at this moment Elman came to town and had the Sibelius violin concerto programmed. At my urging Grace dashed down, bought seats in the front row and sent Elsa, and friend, to the concert. Nothing short of magic it was. Elsa was entranced. So was Grace at the change. She has promised Elsa tickets for any one or anything that comes this winter playing Sibelius and has also given her a season ticket for the orchestra concerts.

However, I consider my latest effort my greatest triumph.

I hadn't seen Mary since early summer when I was having Sibelius trouble and before Strauss solved my problems. We encountered one another at an orchestra sub-committee meeting and before getting down to business got on to the subject of domestic problems. Rather pleased with myself I told Mary of the way I had cleared up my own and Grace's difficulties so it served me right when she laid her problem right where my lap used to be.

It seemed that she had been trying all Autumn to get a housemaid. Each time she advertised she either drew no answers or wished she had when she looked the applicant over.

Mary's house is a restful, charming place overlooking a ravine. Beautiful in summer and, for those who like winter, just as beautiful then. In past years Mary's musical evenings were the delight of both her professional and amateur musical friends. After the experiences Grace and I had why not capitalize on all this, I asked?

Mary was willing, but how?

I concocted an advertisement for the newspapers which caused Mary some anguish when I first read it to her, but she consented, through desperation, to try my circus methods. The advertisement, in large type, appealed for a housemaid over sixty, who would appreciate a quiet house, in beautiful surroundings; beautiful vistas and good music—the music to be provided by a large selection of records with an occasional Musicale thrown in.

The newspapers were sure this was a joke but consented, for cash, to print it.

The result?

The telephone rang all evening and six applicants presented themselves, anyone of whom Mary would have been delighted to welcome into her little home of eighteen rooms. Her final selection was made by name. She simply couldn't turn down a maid, fond of music, called Adeline.

Mary called me and told me all this, and also the fact that Adeline not only likes records and radio, but music in the flesh as well. I suggested that the orchestra would take care of that in all ways so why not give her a ticket for the series of pop concerts just started?

Adeline's response was immediate. Indeed she would like that and also she could do with a ticket for the regular concerts, if Mary could manage that also? Mary could, not knowing whether or not she was pleased that Adeline didn't seem to know about the young people's concerts too.

There are a couple of minor drawbacks to this episode but they can be straightened out I feel sure.

On concert nights, Mary and her family are going to have to dine about five-thirty and *no* guests. This so Adeline can get herself changed and reach the concerts on time. The other little matter is that Mary feels that she is now committed to a series of musicales in her own house to keep Adeline happy, or just to keep Adeline, period.

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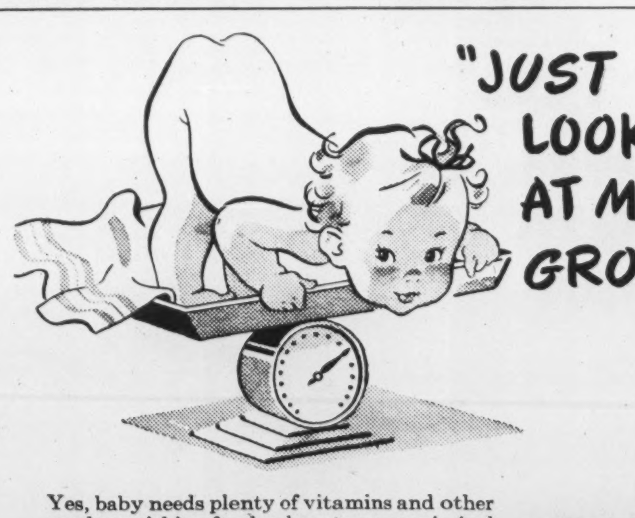

Yes, baby needs plenty of vitamins and other good nourishing food values *to grow on!* And wise mothers know *Aylmer* Strained Vegetable Soup contains such excellent vitamin sources as wheat germ, brewer's yeast, special *Aylmer* beef extract and the finest vegetables this country grows! Steam-pressure cooked to preserve valuable *vitamins* and *minerals.* No wonder babies thrive!

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Your Baby Deserves Aylmer Quality

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CONCERNING FOOD

An Invisible "Debtor" Pays Off in Sugar on Old Ration Books

By JANET MARCH

THOSE not so skillful housekeepers who found themselves visiting the grocers on the 30th of December left with their clothes looking as if they had taken part in a mild dog fight, and with thoughtful expressions on their faces. The sight of the populace buying up sugar and jam in large quantities was one which made a lot of people meditate on the merits of rationing. There seemed to be a strange theory around that each person was owed all the sugar their old ration books allowed them by some invisible debtor.

"Three tons of sugar to-day," said the manager of a quite small chain store, "and we can't keep the shelves full yet. These people need their heads read more than they need sugar." I thought he was right as I saw the stenographer who boards up the street and eats all her meals—even breakfast—out, come slipping and staggering down the slushy road with twenty pounds in her arms. A modest idea of laying in an extra pound so that we could have hard sauce with our New Year's plum pudding melted away. Well, after all we were well into our new pink, and still quite clean, ration books while a lot of these people seem never to have used their old grey ones at all till the 30th of the month.

Recently there has been quite a lot in the papers about the somewhat alarming scarcity of sugar and the decrease in the stocks, but this didn't seem to stop anyone from grabbing off every pound they could lay their hands on with their preserving and other coupons, even though it would be good betting that a lot of people who cashed in their F's had never fished a hot sealer out of sterilizing water in their lives. But then, do you remember the early days before sugar rationing when many a long chauffeur driven limousine purred home with hundred pound bags balanced shamelessly on the bumpers? You just have to whisper the word shortage and you at once need the services of a policeman—"Yes, madam, the line is forming on the left."

There are some things which are not short in this city since the famous storm of December 12 and they are ashes, garbage and, of course, snow. Everyone has plenty of all three, and if you burn the second you get more of the first, besides some very rare smells in the house. Mr. Shelley's optimistic remarks to the West wind which, by the way, chose to blow at about forty miles an hour last night, concerning "If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" must at present be answered in the affirmative.

Maybe Shelley was sitting on a beach near Pisa, not shovelling snow in Ontario, so that his meteorological theories would only hold for Italy, which we all know now to be a cold country, but not quite as cold as our native land. Anyway, like skiing, shovelling is simply fine for the appetite so here are some recipes for oven dishes. They can be made ahead and then heated up when wanted.

SHOPPING LIST

I MAKE a comprehensive list
 Before I go to shop;
I know exactly where to start,
 Exactly where to stop.

My mind is free, my heart is light,
 I start my shopping caper;
In vain I fumble through my bag—
 Where *is* that scrap of paper?

When I come stumbling home again
 I find the precious thing,
I check it through and now I know
 What I *forgot* to bring!

LOIS KERR.

A hiplength cape gives a military air to this slack outfit. The torso-fitting lime colored blouse has a flattering diagonal closing fastened by two large ornamental metal buttons.

Liver and Potato Casserole

4 medium sized potatoes sliced
1 pound of sliced liver
1 medium onion sliced
4 tablespoons of bacon fat
3 tablespoons of flour
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper
¼ cup of breadcrumbs
1½ cups of milk

Brown the liver in half the fat. Lift out the pieces and cut them up into smallish squares. Add the rest of the fat, stir in the flour and add the salt, pepper and milk. Cook stirring all the while till the sauce thickens. Arrange the liver, onion and potatoes in layers in a casserole, seasoning each layer with salt and pepper. Pour the sauce on, sprinkle with bread crumbs and bake covered in a moderate oven for about forty minutes. Then remove the top and let the crumbs brown before serving.

Beef Casserole

2½ pounds of beef cut in inch squares
4 onions sliced
¼ pound of mushrooms
1 cup of consommé
½ cup of Canadian red wine
2 carrots sliced
3 tablespoons of fat
1 bay leaf
½ teaspoon of thyme
½ teaspoon of sage
Tarragon
Black pepper
1 teaspoon of salt

Melt the fat and brown the cubes of beef. Then add the consommé and wine and simmer in a covered pan for an hour. Add the sliced onions, carrots, mushrooms, the herbs and salt and pepper and cook forty-five minutes in a casserole in a 325 oven.

Finnan Haddie Casserole

1 pound of finnan haddie
2 cups of boiled macaroni
¾ cup of grated cheese
1½ cups of white sauce
1 tablespoon of butter
1 pimento or ½ a green pepper chopped
Salt and pepper

Parboil the finnan haddie for about twenty minutes and then break into smallish pieces. Put the fish, macaroni, cheese and pimento in layers in a casserole, seasoning each layer with salt and pepper. Pour on the white sauce, making sure that it mixes well right to the bottom. Dot the top with the butter and brown in the oven for twenty minutes to half an hour.

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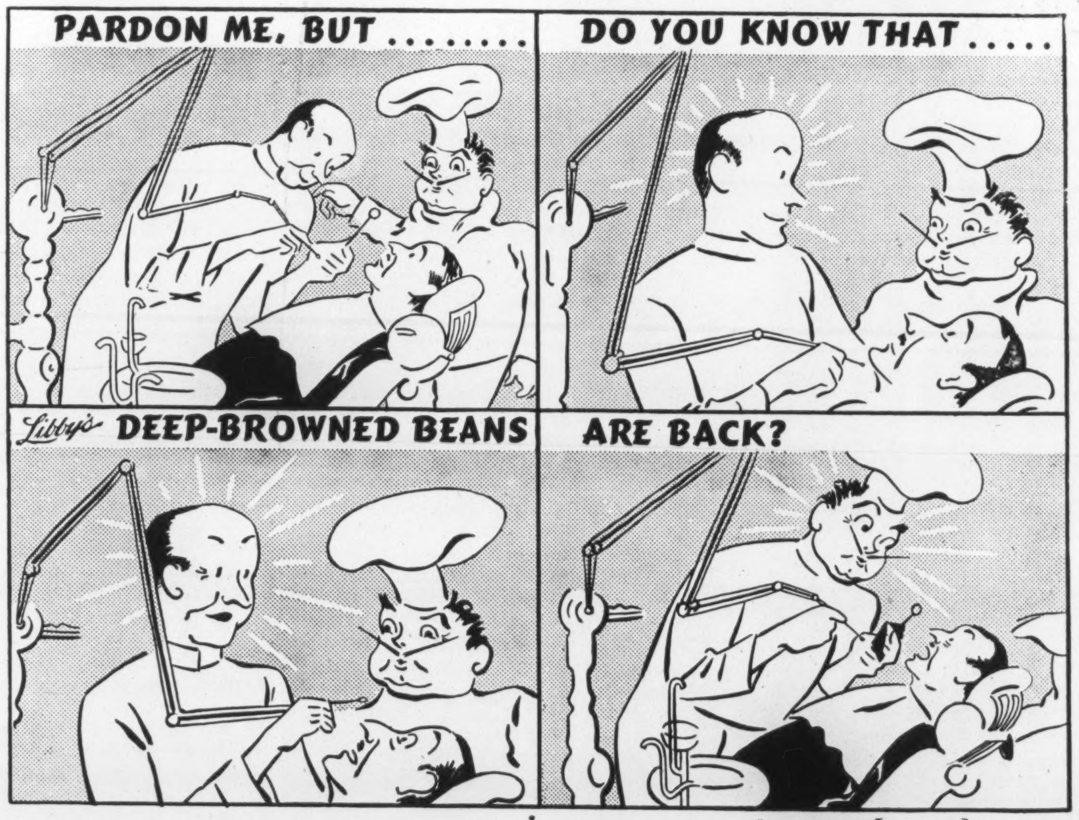

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Forme of Cury: the Feudal Cook and Gilded Peacocks and Swans

By EMIL ZUBRYN

THE modern housewife, as she thumbs through her practical cook book seeking a tempting menu for the day, is probably unaware of the venerable history of published recipes. The earliest printed cook books were first published as far back as the twelfth century. Prior to that time each master cook jealously guarded his list of recipes and would not think of revealing the secrets of his art. Cooks were persons of consequence in those days. The steward of the King's household was always a high officer, respected and honored by his sovereign.

In the twelfth century the Master Cook Neckam of St. Albans published a recipe book for general distribution. Little is known about this work due to the difficulty encountered in deciphering the unintelligible wavering between Latin and the so-called Norman-French characteristic of the century in which it was written.

A legible recipe book, the first in the English language, appeared in 1390, two centuries after Neckam's work, under the title of "The Forme of Cury." This ancient cooking aid contained 196 formulae compiled by the Master Cooks of King Richard II. The manuscript, later presented to the Queen Elizabeth, was in roll form with the recipes written out in the flowery elaborate script of that day.

In the charming style of Chaucerian English, the book presents its quaint and curious culinary information.

Modern gourmets would disdainfully hold their noses at a mere perusal of the odd recipes which delighted fourteenth century epicures. A strong pungent fragrance exhales from every page with the recurring mention of garlic, ginger, cloves, cinnamon, vinegar, wine—even ale—in almost every recipe, and in nauseating combinations. The potent spices were used to kill the odor of tainted meat, —this was before the advent of refrigeration—and evidently the fourteenth century stomach acquired a gastronomic craving for strong seasoning.

It is no wonder that great plagues took high toll of peasants and nobility alike. Although Cury, or the art of cooking, was considered a branch of medicine then, the consumers of food did not benefit by it. Many of the dishes were not only highly seasoned but also composed of such strange and heterogeneous ingredients that they seem as far removed as possible from any intention of contributing to health.

The *pièces-de-résistance* of fourteenth century banquets were cranes, curlews, herons, swans, sea-gulls, peacocks, seals, porpoises, whales and grampus or sea wolf. When Wolsley gave a grand banquet in 1509 the surprise delicacy was a young porpoise which had been procured at great cost.

Beef is not mentioned once in all the 196 recipes although a few of them feature veal as the principal ingredient. Pork was the outstanding favorite of the medieval Englishmen; great quantities strongly flavored, spiced and cloyingly sweetened were consumed.

Lovers And Lords

The peacock, termed in the romantic language of the "Age of Chivalry" as "the food of lovers and the meat of lords" appeared on the festal board with his magnificently feathered skin sewn around his roasted body.

It was in the quest for ornamental and decorative effects that the feudal cooks outdid themselves. They used colors unstintingly, even utilizing gilded or silvered tree leaves for effect. The swan, upon which vows of chivalry were made, was served in regal style. Usually it was skewered and roasted in a sitting position. "Then make a stiff bed of paste about the thickness of your thumb, color it green, comb it out, and it will look like a meadow full of grass. Take your swan and guild him over with gold; then have a kind of loose flying cloak of vermilion color within, and painted with arms without, then set the swan upon this bed, cover some parts of him with the cloak, stick about him small banners upon little sticks, the banners printed with the arms most agreeable to the persons seated at the table."

Another curious fact about the Forme of Cury's ancient recipes is that they are chiefly for soups, potages, hashes. Entire joints of meat were never served and animals, whether fish or fowl, were brought to the table cut in small pieces or gobbets. The smaller pieces, called "mastrews" were a greatly sought delicacy.

Those iron-clad Norman barons who fought by the side of King John for Magna Charta and gave their lives in the War of the Roses lived on "spoon victuals." Even in the case of "pejons and smale bryddes" the cook was instructed to "smyte hem in gobbetts;" of 'an hole rowsted cok" to "pull hym to pecys an hylde (cast) hym al togydre;" and even of such soft fish as "eelys and sammon" to "smyte hem on pecys." It was not until two centuries later that the fork was introduced from Italy, thus obviating the need for cutting meat into small morsels.

Thus it can be readily seen that "the roast beef of Old England," a sorely hackneyed phrase, was little known to medieval England.

All the recipes are printed in the plural and quantities are never specified; thus "take hennys," "take conynges," "take pygges"—and never hen, rabbit or pig. This lack of definite instructions as to procedure and quantity could result in very sorry meals. Suppose the cook was inconsiderate, or rash, or could not distinguish taste? How My Lord and Lady and their guests must have suffered!

Butter was rarely used in the old-time recipes; the substitutes were lard and olive oil—lard was known as "grees" or "white grece." Ale was used in some of the recipes while wine, both red and white, was common. Honey was the great universal sweetener in remote antiquity.

Medieval Eggs

Many of the quaint dishes and sauces have vanished and are unknown to the present age. A few of the oddest ones are reproduced for the amusement they afford. The first, a recipe called "Rice of Flesh" reads:

"Take Ryce and waishe hem clene, and do hem in earthen pot with gode (strong) broth and lat hem seep wel. Afterward take Almand mylke (almonds blanched and drawn thickish in water) and do thereto and color yt with safron and salt and messe yt forthe."

There is one recipe for "Roo Broth" which is somewhat puzzling. It is difficult to decipher the meaning of this particular "Roo" but, judging from the contents, perhaps it was a rue-broth for penitent sinners.

"Take parsile (parsley) and ysob (herb) and Sauge (sage) and hak yt smale boile yt in wyn (wine) and in water and a lytyl podre of peper and messe yt forthe."

Here's the way they poached eggs in medieval England:

"Tak water and do yt in a panne to the fyre and let yt sethe and after take ayren and brek hem and cast hem in the water and after tak a chese and kerf yt on fowr partins and cast in the water and wanne the chese and the eggys ben wel sodyn tak hem out of the water and tak wastel breed (white bread) and temper yt wyth th mylk of a kox, and do yt over the fyre, and after forsy (season) yt with gynger and with comyn and colour yt wyth safron and lye yt with eggys and oyle the fewe wyth Boter and kep wel the chese owt and dresse the bread and put more eggys thereon, and kerf thy chese in lytyl schysms and do hem in the bread wyth the eggys and serve yt forthe."

There were several approved methods to offset the rapid spoiling of meat. One formula "for to kepe venison from restyng (spoiling)" instructed the cook to "take the Venison that is restyng and do yt in cold water and after mak an hole in the herth (earth) and lat yt be thereyn three dayes and three nyzt and after tak yt up and spot yt wel wyth gret salt of perte there were the restyng is and after let yt hange in reyn water al nyzt or more."

Such were the culinary delicacies and customs of former days. The march of progress has relegated them to historical archives where they belong—and where they can do no harm!

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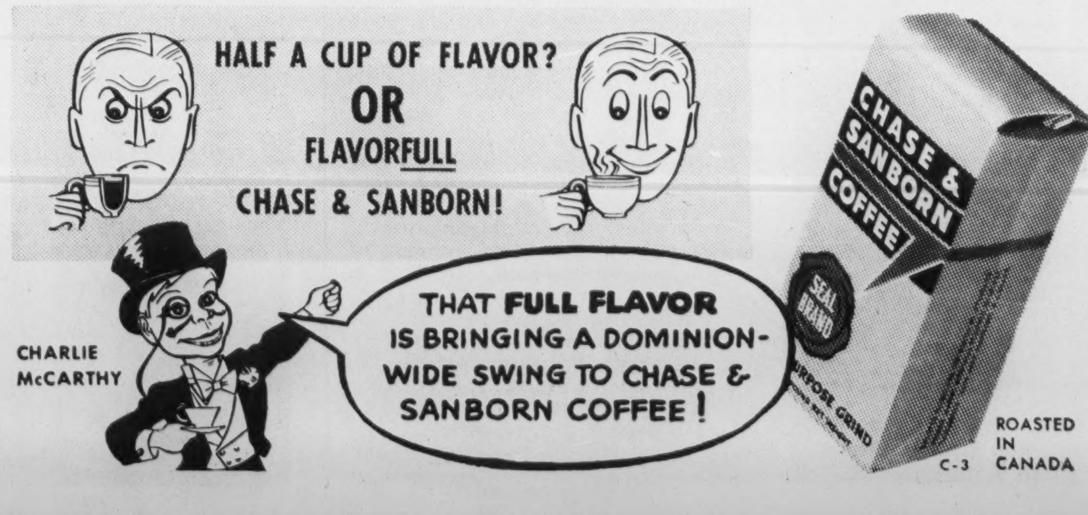

MUSICAL EVENTS

Miliza Korjus in Fine Recital Other Distinguished Events

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THERE has been a good deal of routine in the appearance of eminent concert artists in Toronto of late which makes a new personality more than welcome. This is especially true when the personality is as famous and radiant as the Polish coloratura soprano, Miliza Korjus. Through motion pictures and recordings she is better known than most singers, even though she has been hiding in Mexico for three years. Her name is deeply associated with the Strauss opera "The Great Waltz" but her program at Eaton Auditorium last week showed that the whole coloratura repertory of the past century and more is at her command.

She is more the traditional type of prima donna than the several younger women who to-day excel in the same field; blonde, flamboyant; and her voice in addition to being remarkably flexible, is dramatic in fullness. The authority of her style and the even quality of her production enabled her to overcome the disabilities caused by a cold.

I gathered that some auditors missed something in her tones. So far as I can judge it was the velvet softness which a singer like Galli-Curci, for instance, possessed. Some of her numbers demanded a flute obligato and this was provided by Henry Bove, a flautist of rare quality. The piano accompanist was a distinguished figure, Guiseppe Bambaschek, formerly a conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House. The old operas drawn on for the program included Bellini's "Norma," Donizetti's "Lucia" and David's "Pearl of Brazil"; as well as famous works composed for historic prima donnas by Bishop and Benedict. The great ovation accorded the singer, as was natural, was when she sang the Waltzes of Strauss, with perfect rhythmical intuition.

Elissa Landi to be seen in Noel Coward's rich comedy "Blithe Spirit" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week beginning January 22.

Freda Trepel, distinguished Canadian pianist, who will be heard in recital at Eaton Auditorium Jan. 20.

Miss Parlow With T.S.O.

Kathleen Parlow deservedly billed as "the greatest living woman violinist" was the guest artist at last week's concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra in Massey Hall. The work she selected was one that in a remarkable degree calls forth every phase of a violinist's resources; Camille Saint-Saens' Concerto in B minor, No. 3, opus 61. The composer was himself originally a pianist but no violin virtuoso writing in this form ever succeeded in producing anything more fully-expressive of the instrument, and it may be added, more brilliant and well-balanced. The Frenchman is ranked with the near-great, rather than the great composers, because he was never in the larger sense either profound or exalted in emotion. Yet in wealth of material and structure he was well-nigh perfect; and almost unlimited in technical resource. His concertos for whatever solo instrument he chose, are precisely what a composition in that form should be; works that give the soloist the fullest possible opportunity and at the same time provide a rich and magnificent orchestral background, that never mars the solo part. This is particularly true of his cello concerto.

In the Concerto in B minor there is a steady flow of fresh and stimulating melody, which requires authoritative exposition, embellished with wonderful ornaments and devices. One has written so frequently of the warmth and nobility of Miss Parlow's tone and of her technical mastery that there does not seem much one can add. In few other works do her abilities receive so splendid an opportunity. She inspired confidence from the moment that she first drew her bow across the strings; and played the work to the end with glamorous beauty. There was also splendor in the contribution of the orchestra under Sir Ernest MacMillan.

The chief number on the purely orchestral program was Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, the Sixth of a great and marvellously varied series. It is the least "serious" of them all, except perhaps the first; and for this reason some sincere Beethoven enthusiasts have for many years been annoyed with it. The late Prof. Edward J. Dent, a scholar of high rank, used to angrily declare that it should have been shelved long ago. This resentment was due to the fact that Beethoven had not long previously composed the Fifth Symphony, imbued with an overshadowing sense of fate; and it was assumed that he should not therefore lapse into lightness of mood. Surely a great individualist like Beethoven had a right to follow his own impulses. If he chose to set forth in tone the joy he found in the open air, and devise a program to contain his enthusiasms it was no ground for censure. He did, with sureness and flowing inspiration, exactly what he set out to do, and well more than a century later succeeds in making the vast majority of music lovers share his emotions. Sir Ernest's lightness of touch and beauty of nuancing made the "Pastoral" a joy to hear.

A number of delightful interest was an orchestral arrangement of Mendelssohn's Prelude and Fugue, by Arthur Benjamin of Vancouver. It is a very distinguished setting of a composition of classic appealing beauty. The Prelude, arranged for reeds and flutes alone, is enchanting in delicacy; and the Fugue is vividly developed for full orchestra.

In contrast with the cooler melodies of Beethoven and Mendelssohn was the fiery Scherzo Capriccioso by Dvorak. The composers of Czecho-Slovakia and adjoining lands are assuredly full of ginger and have a way of letting themselves go, albeit with nothing coarse in their utterance. They inevitably stir the nerves and senses, and Sir Ernest's rendering was undoubtedly a popular triumph.

Tribute to Mr. Wilks

The late Norman Wilks who died in November was commemorated in a lovely twilight program given last week at the Conservatory of Music by that always enchanting pianist, Lubka Kolessa. It was to have been heard a month previously but the elements caused postponement. The artiste chose three works, all more or less elegiac in sentiment; Adagio in A minor by Bach; Beethoven's Sonata in A flat major, opus 110, and Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor, opus 35. The touch of the pianist, at all times lovely, seemed to take on a deeper tenderness on this occasion; her technical finesse and individual grace in phrasing were reinforced by deep emotion. The suggestion of sorrow she managed to convey in the Bach work is not easily described. The Beethoven Sonata, opus 110, is quite unlike his early works in that form. It was composed when he was nearing death himself and has mystical spiritual characteristics which the pianist nobly expressed. The Chopin Sonata, because it contains the most sympathetic of all funeral marches, invariably figures on memorial programs. Madame Kolessa enunciated the angelic atmosphere of the march in a most moving manner; and was thrilling in the less pensive movements, particularly the rapid passages of the final Rondo.

THE FILM PARADE

The Contemporary Film Heroine and the Battle of the Sexes

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

YOU can't attend the movies over a period of years without realizing that the war between men and women is a genuine offensive. It isn't an open scrimmage with name-calling and hair-pulling, and it doesn't, as a rule, involve sabotage and sniping from doorways. The war is undeclared and exists for the most part in the subtle and deeply malicious region of the unconscious.

Generally speaking Hollywood films are made by men for the women customers. As a result, what women see on the screen is a deluxe edition of themselves, hand-tooled by the Westmore Brothers. It is when you start to examine the blank or wildly garbled pages that you realize how the boys are getting back at the feminine patrons for all the trouble they put them to; or, even more unforgivably, just for being women.

Sometimes the screen heroine is neurotic and distracted; sometimes she is bossy and skeptical. Fundamentally, however, she is just as helpless as she ever was. Only she doesn't have to be saved from locomotives and mill ponds and circular saws any more. She has to be saved from herself, a far more cunning and implacable enemy than any screen villain of the silent days.

If her case is bad enough she may have to be given a psychoanalytical workout right on the screen (e.g. "Lady in the Dark"). Ordinary cases, however, will respond to rough muscular treatment by some male extrovert, preferably Fred MacMurray, or to a course in mesmeric passes by Charles Boyer. And it is significant that the heroine is so frequently a highly successful executive who has beaten most of her male competitors in the field. She has reached this pinnacle only by denying all her natural, i.e. her best instincts. You can't do that, Hollywood points out, without laying up a mess of trouble for yourself. You don't get rid of the cat simply by pushing it down cellar. Sooner or later it will yowl and claw its way to the surface. And it invariably turns out that Hollywood was right. The heroine ends up a bedevilled and humiliated figure and has to be set right by some tolerant male who has always thought her executive pretensions pretty silly anyway.

A Favorite Routine

This is one of Hollywood's favorite stories—Rosalind Russell did a whole series of them before she retired from her career—or maybe took refuge from it—to have a baby. Recently, however, another favorite has turned up, with more sinister implications. This is the story about the villain who deliberately sets to work to drive a beautiful female victim crazy. "Gaslight" introduced the theme, "Dark Waters" is the current example, and "Experiment Perilous" is in the offing. What is significantly nowhere in the offing is a picture in which a diabolical female plots to destroy the sanity of a suggestible male. It begins to look as though Hollywood had to prove, if only for its own satisfaction that the female

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mind is rather weakly linked to its moorings and that a good scare, with sound effects, can easily set it adrift.

To get down to current cases: "Together Again" has Irene Dunne as a small-town lady mayor whose life is dedicated to civic administration. Her father-in-law (Charles Coburn) deplores this and thinks she ought to be out having a good time, but the heroine thinks this notion nonsense; she gets all the fun she needs out of meeting group delegations and chivvying the town garbage commissioner. In other words her life is empty and she is a perfect setup for Charles Boyer, who arrives in due course. He is a sculptor whose ostensible job is to model a statue of the heroine's late husband. He doesn't work at it very hard, however, but spends most of his time remodelling Miss Dunne. By the time he is through with her she is glad to shed her civic responsibilities and take up the full duties of a sculptor's wife. Both stars are artful in filling out this blueprint, and nothing has been spared to make it the kind of picture you like, if you like that kind of picture.

CLIPPINGS DEPARTMENT

War Effort Exceeds Canada's Capacity is Quebec Argument

By JACK GOULD in The New York Times

The following is an accurate translation of the chief editorial article in the January issue of Relations, *the French-language monthly of the Ecole Sociale Populaire of Montreal, an institution under the Jesuit Order. The article is reproduced here not because we endorse its conclusions or the arguments upon which they are founded, but in order that our readers may better understand the thinking of what may perhaps be termed the "intelligentsia" element of the French-Canadian clergy.*

THE lamentable discussion about conscription raises what is not a single isolated problem, but the whole and much vaster problem of our participation in the war. That is the heart of the problem, and that is why it excites so much passion. The future being more important than the past, we shall not pause here to inquire what we could or should have done hitherto. We shall deal solely with the facts which are now relevant.

In September 1939, after the Nazi attack upon Poland, our Parliament met and declared war against Germany. We were under no compulsion. No treaty bound us, like England, to support Poland. Our lot was not tied in with that of Great Britain; since the Statute of Westminster, Canada has been a sovereign power. We could, like Ireland and without leaving the Commonwealth, have maintained a benevolent neutrality.

We elected to intervene. We did so as a free nation, at any rate in law. It is difficult to determine precisely all the reasons which led to this, our second intervention in a world war. The attachment of many Anglo-Canadians to their former mother-country played its part. Perhaps also our sympathy for France.

Appeal was made by some, not to sentiment, but to national interest. We were threatened, but in a distant sort of fashion, like Mexico, Brazil and many other nations which remained neutral or came late into belligerency, and very moderate belligerency at that. We certainly were in less danger than our powerful neighbors, who were deeply affected in their economic hegemony, but who nevertheless did not abandon their neutrality until Pearl Harbor forced them into war.

To these motives of sentiment was added, in some minds, the conviction that we were obligated to intervene by motives of social charity. The brutal German attack was revolting to men's consciences. The justice of the Allied cause was to many a convincing argument. Had not Pius IX rejected as a falsity, if not the doctrine of non-intervention based on the condition of the country, at least the principle of non-intervention which affirms that nations have no charitable obligation towards the wronged and oppressed? . . . The entry of Russia into the war, its imperialist and Bolshevist aims, the conditions imposed on Poland—which we were claiming to save in 1939—have raised many points of interrogation in this field since then.

We decided therefore to enter the conflict and to associate ourselves with the other members of the Commonwealth, and in the first place with England. The Government, by numerous declarations, rallied public opinion around the formula of a moderate participation, a compromise course which in the circumstances, in a mixed country such as ours, was the only possible wise one. The imperialists exulted at the prospect of fighting alongside of their former country; the Canadians *"tout court"* consoled themselves with thoughts of the justice of the cause which they were aiding.

But in spite of the reasons which urged this policy of moderate participation, the Government, yielding to ever increasing pressure, was soon committing the country to a total and excessive war effort. Canada, which by its vast extent may be compared to an adolescent much too tall for his age and his musculature, could not put forth the effort of a fully developed country. Our one-twelfth of the American population, our one-quarter of the British population, scattered over twenty times the British area, in a rigorous climate, with wooden houses and incomplete communications, without the revenues and services and capacities for adaptation of more densely populated countries,—how could it accept the giant task of fighting in full force and at the same time on all the fields of combat from London to Hong Kong and on the national front of war production?

Without conscription, "since 1939, nearly a million men have served in the three armed forces of Canada," said Mr. King on November 8 in a broadcast. When our neighbors have conscripted twelve million of their people they will still have no right to reproach us, for their interests are infinitely greater than ours. Canada has done its duty, and done it superabundantly. No country is obliged to sacrifice its existence for its neighbor. . . What country less threatened has done more? What country has given more—to obtain less?

What then is the explanation of the hysterical campaign for conscription? Are we not compelled, by study of the facts, to see in it a purely political campaign? Mr. Howe said so at Chicago, without fear of contradiction. Primarily, we find in it a surge of that jingoism and racial fanaticism, which causes no displeasure to certain financial interests, and which has already made us execute so many ultra-imperialist gestures. Billions for England, when we could, as Mr. Coldwell and others have pointed out, have repatriated our Canadian obligation held in London; one does not make gifts to him who is richer than oneself, one pays one's debts and redeems one's obligations. Scatteration of our forces in Italy, in Hong Kong and elsewhere, where they take on the aspect of anonymous imperial troops. Take for example aviation, in which—the bulletin *Canada At War* has several times observed it—for one Canadian in a Canadian squadron there are ten in the R.A.F., building the glory of England at our expense. And our navy absorbed into the British navy?

(Here follows a long extract from an article by Mr. Bruce Hutchison in the Winnipeg *Free Press*, on the resentment against Quebec in other parts of the country, including the statement that there are proposals by serious people to abrogate the ancient agreement with Quebec and make English the sole official language of Canada.)

This campaign is merely an exceptionally violent phase in the struggle which has been carried on against us (French-Canadians) from the very beginning of the war, on every field whether economic, legislative, social, educational, etc. Under cover of war needs there is going on a centralization which is more detrimental to our province than to any other. A tyrannical bureaucracy, from which we are almost wholly excluded, multiplies its bothersome and preposterous orders against our syndicates, our farmers, our retail trade. It extends even to our school system, which is threatened by all sorts of post-school and para-school instructional courses, and by the demand for a federal bureau of education and federal subsidies. This convergence from all points upon one objective can hardly be explained by the mere necessities of war.

Who are the promoters of this jingo political campaign? Are they financiers dreaming of a Government which they can control, to pull off some gigantic project like the 1917 purchase of the railways now in the Canadian National system? We should not be too greatly surprised, especially after Mr. King's declaration that the people will some day learn the true background of this conspiracy.

In the light of our participation—not a moderate but a total participation—in the tasks of war, the men who are responsible for the recent campaign for conscription will go down in history as bad Canadians, guilty of inflicting on the nation what may prove a mortal wound, after they had already bled it white by a policy of participation on a scale beyond its capacity to bear.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Soldier's Letter From Antwerp, 1814 Was Pretty Much Like One in 1945

By WILLIAM COLGATE

A SOLDIER on active service has changed but little within a distance of one hundred and thirty years. He still writes home in pretty much the same spirit and in almost the same words now as he did then. In June, 1814, English troops occupied the Belgian city of Antwerp in an effort to stave off the dictator Bonaparte. Now in the present year of grace, or disgrace, depending upon the point of view, British and Canadian arms hold the selfsame ancient town against the assaults of the Hunnish hordes. The whirligig of time has come full circle. In its revolution it has done strange things. It has made our former foes friends and our former friends foes. War, no less than politics, often makes strange messmates.

It may be taken for granted, however, that Bandsman John Ross of the fighting 21st, writer of the illuminated, and illuminating, letter reproduced herewith, gave scant heed to the deeper implications of grand strategy and its influence upon his own very minor place in the scheme of things. Soldiers seldom do. They have other and more important matters to think about. Theirs not to reason why. Their thoughts more often turn to things far removed from the immediate business in hand.

Let us pause for a moment to examine John Ross's letter. I wish it were possible to transcribe it word for word; but the ink is too far faded for that. All we can hope to do is to pick out a word here or a group of words there, and, if lucky, perhaps a whole sentence or so. There is no "dere Mable" here, the classic of the modern GI; nor yet, so far as one can make out, any sign of an ardent censorship.

We need not smile indulgently at the spelling, for even men of letters, as is well known, have been poor spellers. And John Ross, we may be sure, made no pretence of being a literary sharp. Like so many of our valiant men at arms, he was doubtless handier with the musket than with the pen. But what a familiar sound it all has; if by any chance we smile through a mist, blame it on memory and the letters which come, not too regularly perhaps, from a "John Ross" somewhere in Belgium.

← This is the illuminated regimental letter-paper on which John Ross wrote his 1814 letter from Antwerp.

But that this John was a good soldier and obeyed regulations is evident from the manner in which he confines his letter to personal affairs. Not once does he mention the "Dook", the disposition of the troops, or forecast future movements. Some cynic may remark that of these things John was unaware. I doubt it. The probability is he knew, but was much too wise to tell. His head, like his heart, was sound, and not prone to err.

The art work, we may reasonably conjecture, was not John's own. It has a decidedly continental air, and may have been turned out by a local Antwerp artist with a pretty good idea of what would be saleable to the members of the 21st Regiment; or it may have been done by a member of the regiment with a knack and a bit of spare time. And we need not take too seriously the inscription attached to the figures which says: "Dear Mother, this is my Frow (Frau) and this is John Ross of the 21st Band."

THE letter itself, addressed to "Dear Father and Mother", and dated June 12, 1814, reads as follows:

"I take this opportunity of writing this few Lines to Infom you that this letter Leaves me in good helth and my brothers to hoping this will find you In the Seam. I reacived a letter from you Deated the 2nd of May and I writed the Anser to hit. This place is won of the Strongest places in holan. We are doing Write (?) with Sum of the French they are not all away yet there is About 10 thousand of the English and 1 thousand of the french and About 2 thousand of Slaves belonging to the french all in this town. Dr Mother I got word in a letter that won of the men got an hit menched that my brother was marrad A fue Deays after you Left the Fort I think It is Eather A young woman that he is . . . . to that Lived over the water or Eals to won belong to . . . . and I wonder very much that he Does not write to som of hus. Dear Father I met with A grate misfortune at the Last Battel that we had I Los my hole kit (?) an my brother to wich Leaves hus both in Deat at present. George Sparling was wonded in the shay that Night. we all sendes our Love to you. Sandey is geting A very good boy since he come to this cuntry an he has bought A wach payed 1 pd 10 schilings for it. So Now more from your loving son till Death. "John Ross. write when you get this Letter."

JOHN'S spelling, together with the fading of the manuscript, makes interpretation of some passages difficult. "Holan" is of course Holland. Presumably he means to say that "We are doing right with some of the French" which might convey to his parents that the nation's enemies were being properly trounced. The "slaves" were probably negro troops. The following sentence we suspect to mean: "I got word in a letter received by one of our men and it mentioned (?) that my brother was married a few days after you left the fort. I think it is either to a young woman that lived over the water or else to one belonging to" an undecipherable place name. The "great misfortune" seems to be that both John and his brother lost their whole "kit" or some other technical term for their equipment and that this loss is charged against their pay so that they are both in debt to His Majesty. Sandy seems to have done better, having been able to buy a watch for one pound ten shillings. The closing salutation has a more ominous ring than the writer intended owing to the derangement of the clauses; it means merely "no more from your son who loves you till death".

You pray *he* will inherit

a Peaceful world

YOU ARE making sacrifices now so that your boy may enjoy manhood in a world freed from war . . . but ahead of him lie peacetime battles: for education, for position in the world, for self-respect!

The start in life you give him will be his weapon.

By taking out a Mutual Life of Canada insurance policy for him *now*, you start him on a worthwhile savings program . . . with the advantage of a low premium rate because of his age, as well as the usual benefits of *low-cost* Mutual Life insurance.

Have a Mutual Life representative explain the special features of this Company . . . and let him help you arrange a policy for your son.

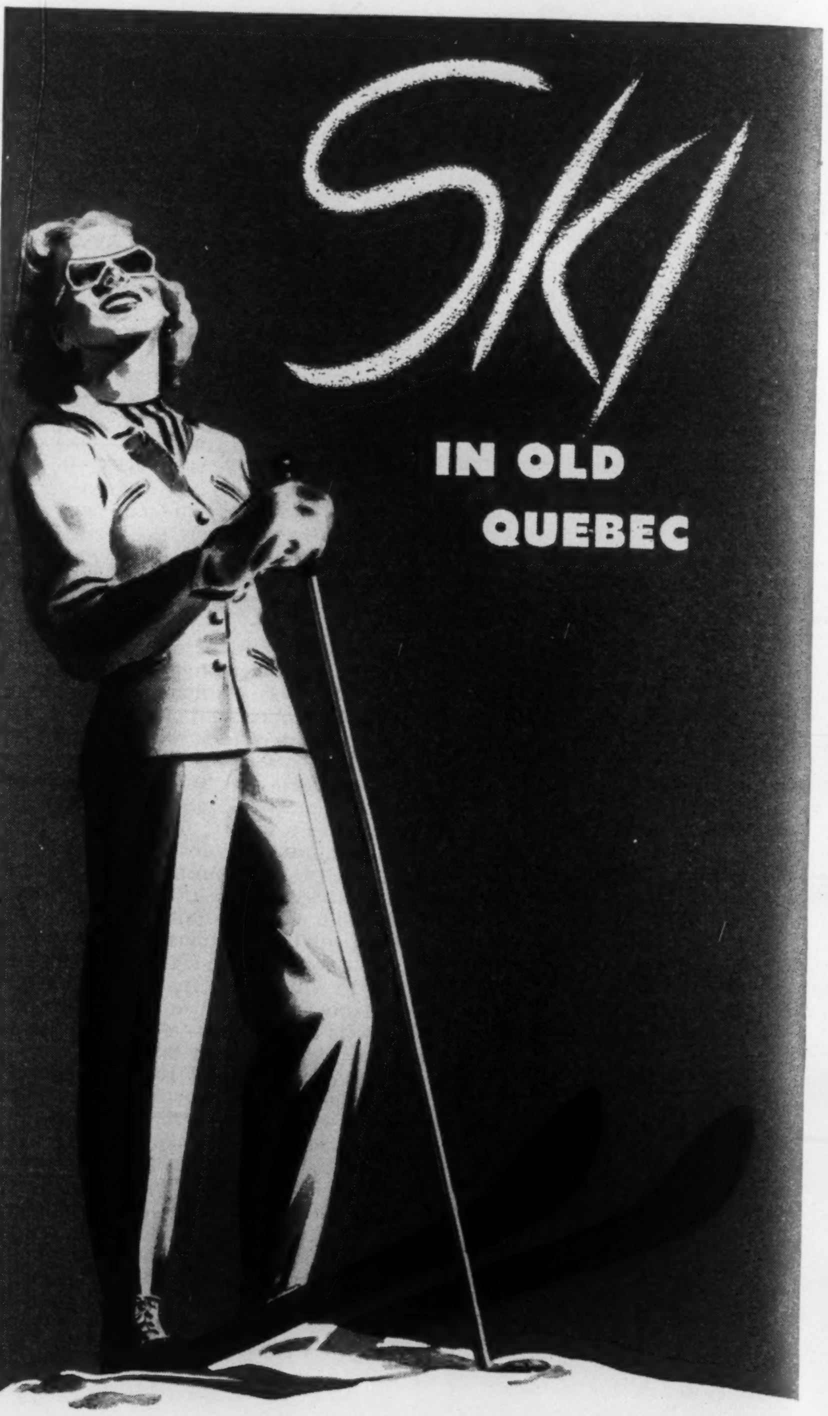
Make this *Your* Company by Becoming a Policyholder

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

Established 1869

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

75th YEAR



Nearby are steep, fast turns to test the skill of experts . . . and gentle, snowy slopes ideal for beginners. Learn the famous Parallel Technique from Fritz Loosli, maestro of the Chateau Frontenac Ski Hawk School. Enjoy the wonders of snow-mantled Old Quebec . . . relax in the friendly comfort of the Chateau Frontenac, twice chosen meeting place of world leaders! Delicious meals . . . delightful accommodation . . . special rates for visits of two weeks or longer European Plan—or from $8 a day American Plan.

For reservations write Hotel Manager.

Chateau Frontenac

IN FRIENDLY OLD QUEBEC

THE OTHER PAGE

Their Canada: "Their Highest Honor Was Their Country's"

By F/L DON MacMILLAN
(R.C.A.F. Public Relations Officer)

"THERE is no such thing as Canada."
The young man's voice was low
But it stilled the hum of conversation
And people listened.
"There is," he said, "a place that's marked
In red on maps—
And I'll admit it bears the name of Canada—
But there it stops.
It is no more, no less, than just a name
Borrowed from the Indians.
We have no literature; no art; no music;
Nothing to distinguish from others of this world.
No sense of national being;
Not even a Canadian type
In the sense there are Americans.
Nothing's made that plainer than this war."

And there was one who listened,
And thought: At least he's got the right
To speak his mind.
He had the right if joining up
In '40 made it so.
And since that time he'd fought
In England's sky;
In those grim days when Ansons flew
As front-line planes for bombing.
And later at Bengazi and Tobruk
Before the win at Alamein.
Those were grim days too.
He'd done his bit—as people said in England.
A bit of understatement that,
And yet it was the British way
Of saying he had courage.

OLD England!
Proud and still defiant
When at Dunkirk she lost the better part
Of all her army.
All she had then was courage—and Canadians;
A raw and untrained div. which had—
If nothing else—equipment,
And the will to fight.
And who—since things like this can now be told—
Travelled the land with different license plates
To make their numbers greater than they were.
The world, it seemed, thought Britain beaten
And, had cold logic held the day,
The British were.
And yet they stood alone and said,
"We're waiting.
And if you wish to take our land,
The fish in England's channel will feed well."
That was England speaking.
Whatever else was true, a Briton was a Briton,
Plain and unmistakable.

THE Yankees, too, became as one
When danger threatened at Pearl Harbor.
No bickering then;
No east, no west, no question of degree
In which they'd fight the war.

Out of the line for a rest, troops eagerly queue up to buy cigarettes from this charming Y.M.C.A. worker.

And, after that, no matter where
The Stars and Stripes were planted
Americans were American,
With Yankee ways of life and war
And doing business.

But what of Canada?
Not Briton and not Yank.
A sort of half and half.
Not even—as the Anzacs had—
A uniform of their own.
A patch upon their shoulder. . .
That alone sufficed
To mark their country.

AND yet, despite all this,
There seemed to be a type that was Canadian:
Young men who thought the British were "okay"
But found their way of living strange.
The British way of life, and thought, and speech,
Was far removed from that which they had known
At home in Canada.
They thought the Yanks were "okay" too
And liked the way they got things done.
And how they took their Forts in daylight to Berlin.
In fact, if truth were told, these boys
Were more at home in Yankee camps than British;
And understood a Texas drawl
More clearly than a Cockney
But still they weren't American,
Or British either.
There was a difference.

The listener thought of this,
And of the boys he'd known
Who died, it seemed, not to the end
That England live,
But for that patch in red marked Canada.
Half-felt at home, that feeling grew
As war's strange journey took them to
All corners of the world.
The more they saw, the more they knew they liked
Their Canada.
And strove in little ways to make that feeling clear
To those they met.

CANADIANS on RAF squadrons
Felt the eyes of England were upon them.
And rarely did they fail
(When volunteers were called for special jobs)
To volunteer at once.
They were not brave for valor's sake.
Among their own kind there were those
Who thought discretion outranked valor
In certain times and circumstances.
But with the RAF no caution held them back.
They'd take the worst of what the foe had ready
Before they'd risk a wink, or smile,
Or joke be passed between the RAF men on the squadron.

Like Jimmy—pilot of a Wimp—
Who held his course through heavy flak
When no-one could have blamed his turning back.
(An engine had conked out before he reached the target)
And who later made his crew bail out
While he remained to crash-land
At a field near base.
No thought of honored name was there to drive him on.
Nor yet for decoration.
His private motto was the same as most Canadians';
"I'm no hero."
In fact it seemed that ribbons meant
Far less to them
Than Yanks or Britons.
What did rank high was what they did
When allied fighting men were watching.
Their highest honor was their country's;
Not their own.
They knew how little ribbons mean
when war is done—

What little place ex-heroes have—
Especially in Canada where—
Lacking Yank or British sense of power—
We are not militaristic;
And take these things for granted.

HOW was it then the speaker
Seemed to speak the truth?
Was Canada a place in red
That's marked on maps;
No more no less than just a name
Borrowed from the Indians?
In truth we had no literature or art;
No *obvious* Canadian type.
What then had made *him*

Do the things he had?
And win those gongs?
—He had a D.F.C. and D.F.M.

The listener thought, and looked around
And saw the guys who'd fought in foreign skies
And never turned
Or sought to break off an engagement;
Been volunteers for where the fight was thickest;
Had smashed Berlin and littered Malta's sands
With stricken Huns.

What price was art and music then?
No music yet—that much was true;
Nor literature nor art.
But those things come from something
Deeper than the printed page
Or painted canvas.
At first you need a spirit; that they had.
And that this latent power—
Deep down perhaps
But thereby rooted better—
Will in due time burst forth
In that new world which shall arise
In monument to those who died
Is certain.

THE CURTAIN RISES ON COLOUR...

Limelight Green . . . exhilarating as applause, dramatic as an actresses' entrance.

Matinee Blue . . . deep as a third act plot, becoming as a critic's praise.

The curtain rises and colour blooms at EATON'S. Colour destined to play a leading role this Spring, to take a curtain call come Summer. First of a series of colour celebrities to be starred at

EATON'S

President of the Bank of Toronto

F. H. MARSH

Says Tax Structure Needs Revision

Present Taxes Will Curb Incentive to Work and Save

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Gentlemen—

My first utterance on this occasion is to give expression to the great loss which the Bank has sustained in the death of Mr. John R. Lamb, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank and internationally known as one of the foremost bankers in Canada.

Mr. Lamb joined the Bank in 1887 and was continually in its service for 57 years. He was appointed General Manager in 1922, Vice-President in 1926, President in 1935 and Chairman of the Board in 1942.

During this long period of 20 years his services to the Bank were invaluable. His wise judgment and outstanding ability throughout these two decades were largely responsible for the development and progress of the Bank, and his sense of fairness and qualities of mind built up a high degree of loyalty and respect in those privileged to be associated with him.

His loss will continue to be keenly felt over the years and the high standing of this institution, to which he contributed so much, will long remain a monument to his memory.

The Annual Statement before you and the General Manager's detailed comments thereon, discloses a sound position, a substantial increase in assets and a moderate gain in net profits.

Although the suggestion of a year ago that the war might end in 1944 has not been realized, tremendous strides have been made by the allied forces in practically every theatre of war and we have just cause to be profoundly thankful, but the task ahead is still immense and the end not yet in sight.

With the release of large territories from enemy control, we have entered a new phase involving military occupation, relief and the re-establishment of governments. The difficulties which are being encountered reveal how the viewpoints of these countries have changed and how flexible must be the means of dealing with them if normal life and stable government is to again prevail.

Proud of Our War Effort

We are proud that our military and economic strength is standing up to the supreme test. Canada continues to contribute powerful aid in men, materials and shipping, and, with our allies, will carry on to total victory.

The response of Canadians to the various Victory Loans has been outstanding in spite of heavy taxation. The voluntary subscriptions of approximately 8 billion, 7 hundred million dollars since the war commenced, evidence the whole-hearted effort of the Canadian people and invite a well-deserved tribute to the excellence and efficiency of the National War Finance organization.

Great credit is due to our farmers who, with curtailed manpower and machinery, have through their own initiative and progressive enterprise and by working long hours, continued to make available in abundance the essential foodstuffs.

In 1943 the production of Canadian farms was valued at $1,397,270,000., an all-time record. For 1944 it is expected that the figure may approach $1,750,000,000. This tremendous production has brought a new prosperity to the Canadian farmer particularly in the Western provinces.

Post-War Problems

The war has demonstrated the great productive abilities of our people when inspired by patriotic motives and their willingness to sacrifice in the cause of victory.

Victory, however, will not achieve Utopia. The aftermath will bristle with complex problems, of which the most important will be the change-over without delay to the maintenance of a high and stable level of peacetime employment. The responsibility for bringing this about attaches to both Government and business.

Business must accept its share of responsibility for the National welfare and direct its full management skill and all-out initiative to increasing its operations to the limit in order to create more employment.

Employers must be ever more conscious of the importance of workers as a group and as individuals; enlist their co-operation, acquire their confidence and enlighten them on the problems of management. This will tend to improve labour-management relations and make apparent to workers generally the fact that they have a better opportunity of attaining their desires under individual enterprise than under any form of state socialism. Nothing is of greater consequence to employees than a sense of employment security.

Canadian people, after their experience in the last depression, will not accept any lengthy period of unemployment. In this situation our Governments must be constructive, wise and firm, yet prudent in knowing where and when to stop. For the future of Canada, Canadians must continue to be free to create business and work, with Governmental power always in reserve to arbitrate and when necessary to act.

Exports

Canada is vitally interested in the plans being investigated and formulated by the various countries to promote a sound basis for international trade including currency stabilization.

The Canadian Government is fully alive to the importance of our export trade and its relation to a high standard of post-war employment, and is already taking important measures to promote such trade.

In the past Great Britain has been by far our largest customer. It seems apparent that after the war her exports will for a time at least be at a lower level than in pre-war years. Earnings from British shipping will probably be substantially down and undoubtedly income from British investments abroad will be much reduced due to liquidation during the war. Her buying abroad will inevitably be confined or nearly so to vital necessities at least for some years.

The same will apply to the wartorn countries of Western Europe. Nevertheless, the immediate need of foodstuffs, as well as lumber and metals with which to sustain, repair and rebuild the devastated nations, is likely to tax to the limit our ability to supply during the first two or three years following the end of war in Europe.

If Canada is to meet these pressing needs and at the same time serve her own best interests, she must take a broad-minded long-term view of her export trade, and to that end be as generous as is practically possible in extending credits and otherwise assisting those nations sorely in need of our products. It is essential also that new avenues of export business be explored to a much greater extent than has been the practice in the past.

There must be fewer barriers to the exchange of goods than formerly and a more complete understanding of the problems of other countries.

It must be remembered, too, that in international trade, sales must largely be offset by purchases and we must be prepared to import more than in pre-war years.

In the final analysis, however, our ability to compete successfully in the world's markets must depend chiefly on the cost of our products, which will be largely governed by the efficiency of post-war labour and its willingness to give full value for the high wages necessary to the maintenance of a good standard of living.

Tax Structure Needs Revision

The tax structure, which was built up hastily to meet the immediate needs of the war, is unfitted for the future. Its effect is to curb incentives to work and to save, and under the excess profits levy, the expansion of a business through internal growth is practically impossible. One of the first needs for post-war Canada is a complete overhaul of taxation, which must be accomplished with vision and a determination to see that honest effort is not stifled.

We regret to note numerous cases where individuals and groups, who for long years have successfully operated a particular industry, are being forced to sell or otherwise liquidate their business in order to prevent a sacrifice sale or liquidation of their holdings later for the purpose of meeting succession duties. This is not good for the economy of the country, expecially at a time when the most experienced guidance is needed for the preservation and expansion of our industrial life. We sincerely hope that some workable reform will result from the detailed study which is now being made by Ottawa of the entire problem of succession duties in combination with income tax as applied to business life.

As bankers in daily contact with borrowers and depositors throughout the country, we are impressed with the desire of most Canadians to stand on their own feet.

Much has been heard in recent years of the great fears of the individual—fears of want, of unemployment, of oppression, etc. Similar fears, too, have been and are being felt in marked degree by business, because business after all is not something apart from the individual, but in reality is the individual in the capacity of adventurer and employer. Unless the business man can be relieved of the handicap of uncertainty and feel free to develop and expand his activities without being subjected to new and unexpected restrictions, the individual worker, who is largely dependent upon business and industry to provide steady work, will necessarily continue to feel apprehensive as to his future.

Shareholders' Ownership

In times such as the present, tension and strain appear to promote criticism of systems and institutions—often of those that have best survived the test of the years.

In Canada a socialistic movement seeks to take away from the tens of thousands of shareholders their ownership of the banks in which they have invested their money, and to vest that ownership in a state monopoly. This is not intended by its supporters as a punitive measure for wrong-doing, nor is it designed to correct any evil practices. They acknowledge that banks are well operated, that they do not make excessive profits, and that they are well regulated by Parliament. They admit that they wish to take them out of the hands of the shareholders solely for the purpose of effecting control over all business and of the entire economy of the country, something impossible under the present system. The socialists have made it clear that their intention is to use the vast pool of individuals' deposits as a national fund wherewith they may finance grandiose schemes of so-called "planned economy" and also finance, as they themselves admit, enterprises which may be non-paying but, in their opinion, socially desirable.

Those who seek to erase the shareholders' investment are vocal and vociferous. They try to mystify people by representing banking as a great monopolistic organization operating from behind a veil of mystery. I am a firm believer in the capacity of the average Canadian to distinguish simple truth and separate it from political propaganda; therefore we should tell more fully and more often the simple facts about banks.

A bank, in essence, exists simply because it renders a service that the community needs and is willing to pay for at rates that will yield a modest profit to those who have invested their money in its shares. The banks have assisted Canada through all of the vicissitudes of national growth. They have served the country in good times and bad; prospered when the people prospered and suffered in times of depression. Over the long years that the Canadian banks have been operating, their clients, depositors and borrowers alike, have had ample proof of the unquestioned worth of their obligations, of the integrity of their management and of the adequate margin of their assets over liabilities to depositors and others.

There is no mystery about banking, but considerations of secrecy as to clients' business not infrequently bar us from making replies to critics that would be irrefutable. Banks set high store upon the secrecy of their clients' business. How long this policy could be preserved if every branch bank manager were an appointee and an agent of a bureaucratic government is an open question. No state monopoly of banking could possibly operate at any lower cost to the country, nor could it serve as well as the competitive system which exists under free enterprise.

Mineral Resources

My remarks would be incomplete if I did not refer to the great Canadian mineral industry and its importance to the economic wellbeing of the country as a whole.

I am not sure that full appreciation is accorded the vast empire of mineral resources with which Canada is endowed. From coast to coast across this country the mining industry is becoming more and more important as a prime factor in the Nation's economy.

Gold, platinum, radium; the base metals—copper, nickel, lead, iron and zinc; the non-metallics—oil, coal, asbestos and salt, have been wholly responsible for the many new mining communities now dotting formerly uninhabited areas. This great expansion of industrial energy requires transportation, power, population, wages, supplies and in return will add vital substance to the lifeblood of the nation.

There will be in Canada and the United States a great deal of venture capital available for investment during the early post-war period, substantial amounts of which will no doubt be attracted to Canadian mining.

If these funds are entrusted to dependable and experienced men, Canada over the years will be enriched by the new wealth produced and by the labour and supplies so used.

To this end it is desirable that supervision of the channels through which such money is invested be afforded by the Government.

May I say in conclusion that while in the post-war years Canada will be confronted with serious and difficult problems, when we compare our lot with that of other countries and take into consideration the rich background of our natural resources, we cannot but be conscious of and profoundly thankful that we are one of the most favored nations of the world. We are populated by a virile and resourceful people who have a deep appreciation of the lasting values of initiative and individual enterprise. With the application of sound principles to our problems and fair dealing to all, we can face the future with confidence.

B. S. VANSTONE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

The Eighty-Ninth Annual Statement submitted today covering the Bank's operations for the year ended November 30th, 1944, will, I feel sure, be regarded by you as a satisfactory one.

Profits

After providing for all bad and doubtful debts as well as all contingencies which can be foreseen, the contribution of $250,000. to Officers' Pension Fund and Federal taxes of $687,965., net profits amounted to $1,146,271., an increase of $66,463. compared with those of the previous year. From this amount, $150,000. was written off bank premises, and after paying the regular dividend of $600,000., being at the rate of $1.00 per share, there remained a balance of $396,271. to be added to Profit and Loss Account, which now stands at $1,486,609.

The Bank's contribution to Officers' Pension Fund this year was increased by $100,000. by reason of the fact that the yield on Trustee securities, to which the Fund's investments are restricted, is considerably lower than formerly. The amount written off Bank Premises, on the other hand, was $100,000. less than usual, in view of the conservative figure at which our premises are now carried.

Total Assets

For the first time in the history of the Bank, total assets crossed the 300 million dollar mark and at $302,040,000. show an increase of $41,965,000. for the year. It is worthy of note that our total assets are now more than double those of 1938.

The liquid position of the Bank is very strong; $234,251,000. (or 82.94% of all liabilities to the public) being held in cash or assets readily convertible into cash. Cash and balances with other banks, including our deposit in the Bank of Canada, amount to $46,298,000.

Securities

Investments in securities, $182,987,000., show an increase of $43,464,000.

As now required by the Bank Act, Dominion of Canada direct and guaranteed securities are shown separately in our statement. Over 89% of

our portfolio is invested in these securities, which total $163,828,000., an increase of $42,256,000. Those which mature within two years total $72,318,000., while $91,510,000. are of moderately longer dating.

Provincial securities, $13,034,000., and Canadian Municipal and other securities $6,124,000., are approximately 7% and 3% of our investments.

Call Loans

Call loans, $4,965,000., all in Canada, are higher by $2,593,000.

Current Loans and Discounts

Current loans, $60,673,000., show a slight increase of $329,000.

It is the aim of the Bank to employ a larger proportion of its deposits in current loans, and we welcome opportunities to extend credit facilities to agriculture and to commercial enterprises both large and small.

Municipal Loans

Loans to municipalities total $2,658,000., a decrease of $272,000. It is encouraging to note the improvement in the position of our municipalities due to greater efficiency in the handling of their affairs, curtailment of expenditures and more prompt tax payments. As a result they should in the post-war period be able to make necessary capital expenditures and thus create increased employment.

Bank Premises

At $2,770,000. these show no material change.

During recent years only expenditures necessary to provide adequate service to our clients have been made and consequently considerable work will have to be undertaken as soon as conditions permit and labour and materials are available. Plans in connection with our post-war building programme are now receiving consideration.

Notes in Circulation

These total $1,046,000., a reduction of $246,000. The amount is gradually reducing since, as required by the Bank Act, the issuance of further notes by the chartered banks has been discontinued.

Deposits

Total deposits, $277,074,000., increased $41,563,000., which is quite good considering the heavy withdrawals again made for investment in Victory Loan Bonds.

Deposits from the public amounted to $221,010,000., an increase of $34,513,000. Non-interest-bearing deposits, $80,592,000., were up $4,914,000., while interest-bearing deposits, $140,418,000., increased $29,598,000., or nearly 27%.

Dominion and Provincial Government deposits, $56,064,000., increased $7,050,000.

Branches

During the year a branch was opened at Yellowknife, North West Territories.

Inspections

All branches of the Bank were inspected during the year by the Bank's Inspecting Officers and the shareholders' auditors made the customary audit of cash, securities and loans at head office and the principal branches at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Staff

It is a great pleasure to pay tribute again to our Staff and to record our appreciation of their exceptional loyalty and untiring efforts during this difficult and trying period.

The senior officers, in addition to their own increased duties and responsibilities, have had the further task of training new staff and are deserving of special commendation for what they have accomplished in this respect.

Many of our present staff have had only limited experience but they have applied themselves diligently and, with the supervision and assistance of the senior officers already referred to, have enabled us both to perform the special war-time functions assumed and to maintain our customary standard of service to the public.

The total staff numbers 1,576, of whom 66% are women. Over 500 are serving with the Armed Forces and of them we are justly proud. They are, of course, merely on leave of absence and all are assured not only of a position but a warm welcome on their return. There will be appropriate adjustments in salary for the time they have been away and we plan to afford them every assistance in re-establishing themselves. The standing of these members of the staff in the Pension Fund and Group Insurance Plan continues to be maintained at the Bank's expense and a Christmas bonus of $25 was sent to each one of them again this year.

Five of our men have during the year brought distinction to themselves and to the service, being awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, and we congratulate them on this signal honour.

A year ago I mentioned that twenty-one of our gallant young men had given their lives, and it is with profound regret that I have to record that another six made the supreme sacrifice during the past year. To their relatives and friends we extend deepest sympathy.

Nine, we are sorry to say, are reported missing and six are still prisoners of war.

Bank Act Revision

Last year marked the decennial revision of the Bank Act and although there was considerable discussion, the changes therein were of a comparatively minor nature and were made principally to enable the banks to grant credit more freely.

The Government passed the following other legislation which should also be of assistance in the financing of agriculture, trade and commerce: Farm Improvement Loans Act; National Housing Act; Export Credits Insurance Act; Industrial Development Bank Act.

Inner Reserves proved a contentious subject when the renewal of the charters of the banks was under consideration and therefore a few comments may be of interest.

The Directors and management of the bank are trustees of the money placed in their care by depositors, and safety of these funds is of first importance. Losses are bound to occur in banking just as in any other business and inner reserves are necessary in order to write down loans and other assets to their realizable value in accordance with the provisions of the Bank Act, as well as to provide some measure of protection for unforeseen contingencies. They must be adequate otherwise the safety of the institution might be jeopardized in times of stress. If they are insufficient an ultra-conservative loaning policy would be essential, which would be detrimental to business and industry. This would undoubtedly have a retarding effect upon the development of Canada. At no time were reserves more necessary than at present as the change-over of industry in due course to peace-time production will require a liberal lending policy on the part of the banks.

It has been the continuous policy of this Bank for many years, in fact during its entire history, to evaluate all assets yearly, setting up on a conservative basis ample but not excessive reserves.

With improved conditions in recent years recoveries from debts written off and from appropriations for doubtful debts set up in former years and not required, have been sizable, materially increasing profits. As these appropriations were set up when taxation was much lower than at present, the result has been a large increase in the amount paid to the Government in the form of taxes. In the past four years your Bank has paid Federal taxes of $3,917,000., an average of over $975,000. annually compared to $328,000. in 1939, but in so doing we have had the satisfaction of knowing that we have borne a full share of the tax burden of our country.

In 1944 our taxes were considerably less than in the previous year due to a higher standard profit tax base and smaller recoveries.

To win the war remains our first and paramount objective and with this nothing must interfere or cause us in any way to relax our efforts. Nevertheless, as our armies and their Allies bring the day of victory nearer, we at home should be preparing for the post-war period, working with the same spirit, resourcefulness and unity of purpose which have been so evident throughout these years of strife. That industry and agriculture will meet with difficulties in the process of changing over to peace-time production is inevitable, and we desire to assist our customers in every way possible—with advice and guidance and by way of loans for conversion and expansion. Vision, courage and determination will be required by individuals and corporations alike to overcome the problems and difficulties ahead, but I am confident that we as a nation shall be equally as proud of our record in the post-war years as we have been of our accomplishments during the years of conflict.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Head Office - Toronto

89th Annual Statement

30th November, 1944

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ending 30th November, 1944, after providing $250,000.00 for Staff Pension Fund, $687,965.38 for Dominion Taxes and making appropriations to contingent accounts out of which accounts full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made	$1,146,271.11
Written off Bank Premises	150,000.00
	996,271.11
Dividends	600,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	396,271.11
Profit and Loss Balance 30th November, 1943	1,090,338.35
Profit and Loss Balance 30th November, 1944	1,486,609.46

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation		$ 1,046,323.00
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government	$ 51,979,338.31	
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments	4,085,057.08	
Deposits by the public not bearing interest	80,592,189.00	
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	140,418,072.54	
		277,074,656.93
Deposits by and balances due to other chartered banks in Canada	593,026.47	
Deposits by and balances due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,451,489.25	
		3,044,515.72
Acceptances and Letters of Credit outstanding		1,237,460.93
		282,402,956.58
Capital paid up	6,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund	12,000,000.00	
Dividends declared and unpaid	150,735.50	
Balance of profits as per Profit and Loss Account	1,486,609.46	
		19,637,344.96
		$302,040,301.54

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin held in Canada	458,661.18	
Notes of Bank of Canada	7,136,203.00	
Deposits with Bank of Canada	21,916,881.19	
Notes of and Cheques on other banks	11,475,130.61	
Government and bank notes other than Canadian	207,222.09	
Due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	5,104,518.75	
		$ 46,298,616.82
Dominion Government direct and guaranteed Securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value	72,317,658.92	
Other Dominion Government direct and guaranteed Securities, not exceeding market value	91,510,398.55	
Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value	4,851,865.23	
Other Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities not exceeding market value	8,182,937.32	
Canadian Municipal Securities, not exceeding market value	1,228,410.75	
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	4,896,161.80	
	182,987,432.57	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures, Bonds and other Securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover	4,965,710.00	
		187,953,142.57
		234,251,759.39
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for	60,673,758.28	
Loans to Provincial Governments	146,030.81	
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts	2,658,150.27	
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	19,693.30	
		63,497,632.66
		297,749,392.05
Liabilities of Customers under acceptances and Letters of Credit, as per contra		1,237,460.93
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		8,294.34
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		2,770,269.91
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation		64,935.25
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads (but including refundable portion of Dominion Government taxes amounting to $197,841.71)		209,949.06
		$302,040,301.54

F. H. MARSH,
President.

B. S. VANSTONE,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

To the Shareholders of The Bank of Toronto:

We have examined the books and accounts of The Bank of Toronto at its Head Office and have been furnished with certified returns from the branches, and report that the above statement of liabilities and assets as at the 30th November, 1944, is in accordance therewith, and in our opinion discloses the true condition of the Bank. We have verified the cash and the securities representing the Bank's investments held at the Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at certain of the important branches. We have received all the information and explanations we have required, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON, F.C.A.
of Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash
W. D. GLENDINNING, F.C.A.
of Glendinning, Jarrett, Gray & Roberts

TORONTO, 20TH DECEMBER, 1944

FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD & DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 20, 1945

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Politics Not Business Must Lead the Way

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

It is well, Mr. Woodhouse says, that political differences between the United Nations have come to the surface now. Political disagreement prevents economic cooperation and unless resolved leads to a vicious spiral which inevitably ends in war.

There must be a great effort to restore the fine feeling between the nations that characterized the young stages of the war, when "blood was hotter and heads were cooler".

London.

IT WAS said that the maudlin optimism of Hitler's New Year message to the German people was inspired by his fanciful interpretation of the political differences that have developed between the Allies. How far an absence of political accord on the part of the United Nations can in fact compensate German psychology for the grievous news that reaches them from the fighting fronts no one outside the beleaguered Reich can say, but it is well that the fact of political difference should at last have emerged from its hiding place under fine words and gestures, for whatever it may mean to German psychology it means much to the peoples of Britain, the United States, Russia and China.

The last issue of the London "Economist" in 1944 spoke some plain words to America, and American opinion reacted strongly to the accusation that criticism was "so intolerable" from "a source that has done so little to earn the right to postures of superiority." At the same time, the Russian-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation, at Lublin, voted itself the provisional Government of Poland, and the Polish Government in London immediately declared the illegality of the Lublin Committee. But de Gaulle, recently back from Moscow, was friendly. At this time, too, Chiang Kai-shek was offering China a representative and constitutional Government, to put an end to his conflict with the Communists, while in Greece the appointment of a Regent was not halting street fighting in Athens.

Politics move fast and in mysterious ways. Economics are a slower business. It takes only a little political discord, springing up overnight, to undo all the promise of Hot Springs and Bretton Woods, and it is therefore prudent at this stage to consider the economic prospect through the lens of the dominating political telescope.

Political Sympathy

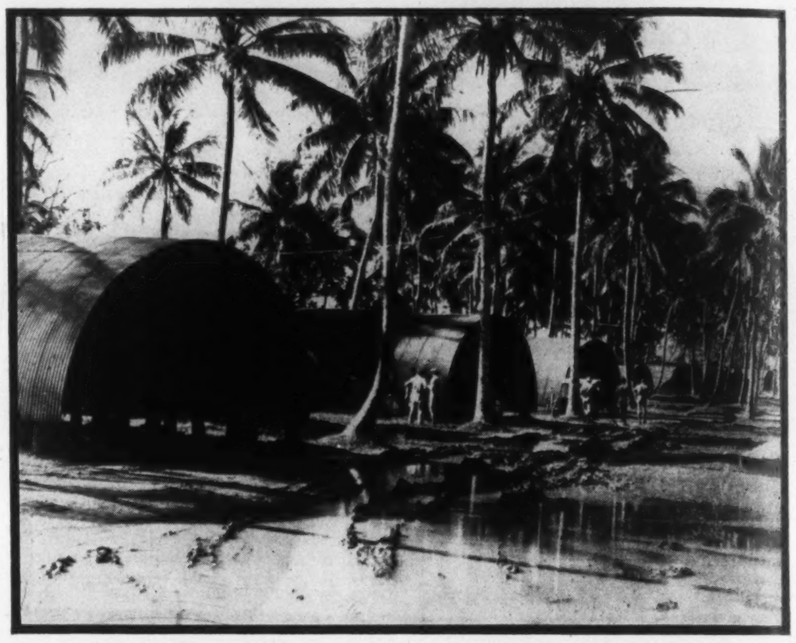
There can be no economic cooperation between the United Nations unless there is first political sympathy. It will never be economic compulsion that will cause the United States to erect a tariff barrier against the other nations, or Great Britain to adopt an exclusive Empire Preference trade policy in her own world "on which the sun never sets," or Russia to return to her self-sufficiency. The economic arguments are all the other way, towards the cooperation of Bretton Woods. But a very small political cause will suffice to wreck all hope of cooperation in other spheres and to straitjacket the world into separate fields of jealous individualism.

The economic torment that such a process must produce is obvious, but the only final answer to it all is much worse. Political difference will prevent economic cooperation, and economic individualism will enlarge political difference, but this vicious spiral ends inevitably in war.

Plainly, such thoughts should be ever-present, not only in the minds of the upper strata of the policy-

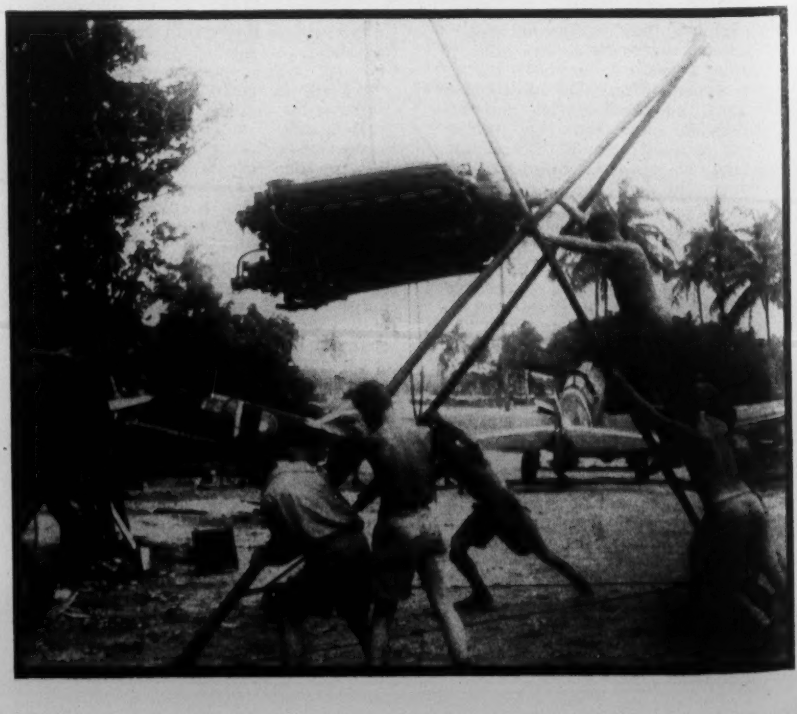
(Continued on Next Page)

British Planes Hit Japs in South Pacific War



Recent spectacular gains by American sea and land forces on Leyte and other islands of the Philippines should not blind us to the fact that these are leap-frogging advances from island to island, and that many Japanese strongholds in the various South Pacific island chains lying between Australia and the Philippines still remain unconquered. Thus the New Zealand Air Force continues to operate against the Japanese from this base at Espiritu Santos in the Solomons, where members of this flying boat squadron live in Nissen huts. It's a picturesque setting, but the graceful palms afford very little shelter from tropical rain, heat and mud, which makes tough going even for this jeep (below).

Ground crews strip to the waist while servicing aircraft under difficult conditions. Using an improvised pulley arrangement an engine is lifted into position in a plane. The light craft shown are employed in low-level strafing of jetties, warehouses and enemy airfield installations.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Employment Boss: the Consumer

By P. M. RICHARDS

MANY businessmen oppose public works projects for the postwar ostensibly because it will be a wasteful and expensive method of creating employment but really because they believe it will be only the first step towards a much closer control and direction of the economy by Government. This column believes that the Government cannot reasonably do any less than it proposes, as outlined by Mr. Ilsley a couple of weeks ago, which is to use governmental powers when needed to supplement but not to supplant the volume of employment created by private endeavor. For with the existing volume of socialistic feeling in Canada, the recurrence of large and prolonged unemployment would almost certainly compel the Government to use measures much more directly destructive to free enterprise and private ownership than anything now proposed could be. And there is no reason why the implementation of present plans should harm free enterprise at all; applied with due regard for the preservation of private enterprise, as Mr. Ilsley indicated they would be, they will sustain business to an important degree by helping to maintain public purchasing power at an adequate level.

Obviously a great deal depends on the general attitude towards these make-work schemes. Last week in this space, apropos of Mr. Ilsley's statement that jobs "must be found" after the war for nearly 1,000,000 more workers than the prewar number, I remarked that it was to be hoped that the workers themselves would make a lot of the additional jobs needed by exercising their own enterprise and initiative; also that it would be more than a pity if workers and businessmen got the habit of relying on Government for help instead of helping themselves. We shall land in trouble if we come to think that spending money to make jobs is all that matters; that the usefulness of the projects doesn't count. Unfortunately this notion seems to be widely held.

Government Can't Guarantee Jobs

And to say that Government should guarantee jobs for everyone is just as silly—in a democracy whose people are free to determine how they will spend their money—as it is to say that industry must do so. Industry can't do so because it hasn't anything like that number of jobs; actual "industry" ordinarily uses less than a third of all those gainfully employed. Government can't do so—again, in a free democracy—because it can't dictate to consumers.

Democratically speaking, the fact is that it isn't really industry or the Government that makes jobs; it's the consumers of the goods and services produced. This is a vitally important point, which we have tended to forget more and more in recent years in the face of over-riding governmental regulations and agreements between management and labor unions. Such agreements on wage rates and working hours, affecting the prices which must be asked for products, commonly ignore the fact that there is an interested third party—the consumer.

In a free and competitive market, the consumer is the boss. When we speak of "price controls" we think of the governmental controls of wartime and forget that the housewife is functioning as a price controller every time she goes shopping. If she doesn't approve of price or quality, she doesn't buy, and there is lessened production of and employment on the article concerned, no matter what wage rates have been agreed upon by management and labor. Further be it noted that her kind of control is a means, constantly being exercised, of balancing supply with actual demand that no governmental authority can begin to equal for efficiency. (Which is not to say that this column disapproves of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board; it's done a grand job in preventing inflation.)

Disadvantages in Regimentation

Of course, we could end democracy and the right of choice, and arrange to have society run as the army is run, with the people taking whatever the Government decided to give them. But most soldiers seem to think that the disadvantages of regimentation, as a way of life, outweigh the benefits. If we made the Government responsible for providing the people with sufficient coal and food and housing, we would have to authorize it to draft workers for the coal mines or farms or for construction if there was a shortage of volunteers. We don't like being drafted even in wartime, when there is no question of the need; would we accept it in peacetime, when we might not agree on the existence of a condition of emergency? Would we accept food diets and housing accommodations set up by the state rather than choose for ourselves?

If we decide that we don't want the Government to determine what work we shall do, when and where and at what wages we shall do it, and what we shall buy with those wages, it follows that we should stop advocating measures that are part of the program of state socialism. While approving governmental aid to private enterprise, we should do our best to see that government doesn't go too far and destroy private enterprise. For instance, when we do our social planning let us remember that Canada lives and prospers largely by export trade and that to hold and increase our export business we must be careful not to let our production costs rise too high. This doesn't mean we can't plan social improvements but it does mean that the sky isn't the limit.

(Continued from Page 30)

deciding level in government, but also in the minds of the ordinary people, upon whose mutual goodwill everything depends in the end.

But it must be questioned, on the evidence, whether in fact there is this sense of responsibility. Criticism of the British by the Americans, and—for all the policy of "appeasement towards the U.S."—of the Americans by the British, and criticism of both by the Russians and of the Russians by both—this is probably an inevitable phenomenon of the sixth year of war. But the sense of responsibility should operate to keep it within the bounds of safety.

Cure for Self-Seeking

Frankness compels one to admit that no single prophecy on the economic future of the world would be worth much now. There must be two, one assuming political amity and the other assuming political antipathy to the point where the nations no longer seek to walk in line together.

It has been suggested that, since the cure for self-seeking is to lead it in the right channel, the answer to the political problem rests very largely in the prior adoption of economic measures of cooperation, so that the desire to retain the mutual benefits accruing therefrom act as (an admittedly selfish) safeguard against the adoption of political policies that must endanger economic accord. But nothing in history, old or new, supports this view. The political hare is not only quicker but infinitely stronger than the economic tortoise, and will choose his own path.

Before the European war ends there must therefore be a great effort to restore the fine feeling between the nations that characterized the young stages of the war, when blood was hotter and heads were cooler. It will not be easy, but it is a task which must anyway be attempted, if we are not to have to write off all the conferences, all the declarations, all the fine hopes, as midsummer night's dreams.

In this war, even more than in others, the people take their cue from their leaders (anti-British feeling in the United States reached its high when the American Government itself no longer felt disposed to correct the errors of the anglophobes and some official spokesmen laconically damned British policy in Greece and elsewhere), so that it is the job of the leaders to undo the harm that has been done. With the Germans badly shaken and ready for final reaping there is no time to lose.

We take pleasure in announcing that
SQUADRON LEADER KENNETH B. ANDRAS
on his retirement from Active Service in the R.C.A.F.
has been admitted to Partnership in the firm of
STANTON, HATCH & McCARTHY
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
320 Bay Street
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Take your time
BUT ACT NOW

Scrambling to make a Will when danger threatens is probably better than not making one at all but the preparation of such an important document should not be left to the confusion of a last minute rush.

Making a Will is something that can easily be attended to before emergencies arise. This duty should not be neglected. The logic and advantages of appointing a Corporate Executor and Trustee are obvious and well recognized.

All that is needed to get the job done, and done well, is to ask us to help you plan your Will, which we shall gladly do without charge. You can then have it drawn in proper legal form, naming The Royal Trust Company your Executor and Trustee, execute the Will and file it with us for safekeeping.

It is not wise to be
A MAN WITHOUT A WILL

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
CORPORATE SECURITY — PERSONAL SERVICE
Offices across Canada from Coast to Coast

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Short-Term Marketing of Copper Assured by Orders from U.S.

By JOHN M. GRANT

A CAUSE of some concern and the subject of much discussion recently has been the question of future marketing of copper. Word of the British Government's intention to terminate contracts with Empire producers on their expiry date, January 31, left the position of Canadian producers in a rather doubtful state. However, the outlook for the immediate future has changed for the better, with copper scheduled for import into the United States in large tonnages. Arrangements are understood to have been made for a monthly delivery of about 10,000 tons of the Dominion's copper during the first quarter of 1945. Sales are thus assured until the end of April, because if the U.S. imports do not go beyond March, the United Kingdom will take the April output in place of January's. Deliveries to the United States will represent the excess tonnage over the needs of Canada's own war industry. The market for the time being for excess Canadian production is attributable to the sudden upturn in ammunition needs across the border.

Canada is the world's third largest producer of copper, lead and zinc, and of these three non-ferrous metals the position of copper is the weakest, partly as a result of large surplus stocks and partly because of the formidable amount of battlefield scrap that will flood the market when the war ends. While at present it is impossible to take more than a short-term view of the future marketing of copper, producers have every confidence in the future of this metal, which has played a vital part in war, as well as contributing to our present standard of civilization, although some feel it may take several years to work off these heavy accumulations.

Canada's base metal producers have made an outstanding contribution to the winning of the war, with the main incentive being patriotism, not profit. All important producers have been working under forced draft and have made a sacrifice of possible profits amounting to many millions of dollars. It had been hoped that when the British contracts expired arrangements would be made for a new supply, but for a lower amount. Lack of money along with the substantial surplus of copper on hand are believed the reasons for the abrupt ending of buying. Representatives of Canadian mines recently back from England state that marketing of British surplus stocks and war-scrap will be on an orderly basis. Attention will now centre on the forthcoming international copper conference to be held next spring, if not before, at which such producers as Canada, Rhodesia, Chile, and the Belgian Congo will join and in which the United States and the United Kingdom will participate as most important consumers. Copper producers in Canada appear reconciled to the likelihood of a reduction in output following this.

As a result of the manpower shortage copper production of late has been on the decline. In 1944, however, the Canadian output did not shrink as much as anticipated, production being 274,000 tons against 288,000 in 1943. A steadily-dwindling production is reported from the United States. In November production of 76,000 tons was the lowest monthly output since the last half of 1939. It compared with peak production of 105,227 tons in May, 1943. The availability of additional foreign tonnages plus a large U.S. Government stockpile precludes any real shortages there. It is estimated by the War Production Board that, if all the copper expected to arrive from foreign nations is delivered, there may be as much as 70,000 tons more received than will be used in U.S. plants during the first half of 1945. Contracts have been obtained by Rhodesian copper mines, as well as Canadian, from United States for the first quarter of the year.

The main orebody should shortly be reached on the 1,625-foot level at Aunor Gold Mines and at the annual meeting in April, shareholders will likely be acquainted with information as to what can be expected on this horizon. While lateral work has commenced on the 1,875 and 2,125-foot floors, the 1,625 is the deepest level on which much work has been completed. At last report the shaft was below 2,200 feet, with the objective 2,250 feet. Not much change is expected in ore reserves from a year ago and it is anticipated development on new deep levels will easily maintain the ore situation during the current year. Profits for 1944 are expected to have taken care of the dividends of 20 cents a share.

With production of $97,739 in December, Paymaster Consolidated Mines, in the Porcupine area, had its best month since June 1943. The average recovery was $7.96 per ton. Recovery for the whole of 1944 was $1,110,496, average of $8.41, as compared with $1,139,258, or an average of $7.84 in the previous 12 months. It was reported last month that a broad depth development program was being commenced. This involves a long drive on the 4,000-foot level and exploration of areas on levels above which appear to hold more than usual promise. The mine is believed to be in the best position in its history as a result of excellent developments below the 2,000-foot horizon.

A mining plant has been purchased by Croinor Pershing Mines, which will be moved in this winter in readi-

(Continued on Page 35)

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CONTINENTAL LIFE

The Continental Life Insurance Company in its annual report for the year 1944 shows continued all-round sturdy expansion of its business. The work of the Agencies in the underwriting of New Insurances and the servicing of existing business was well maintained. Four thousand three hundred and ten new Policyholders were added during the year. The financial position of the Company on December 31, 1944, was the strongest in its history.

BUSINESS IN FORCE as at Dec. 31, 1944 . . $60,430,090.00
A gain of 10.48%.
TOTAL ASSETS as at Dec. 31, 1944 . . . . . $13,833,308.83
(Including bonds of all Dominion of Canada War and Victory Loans)
PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS during 1944 . . . . $861,658.93
POLICY AND ANNUITY RESERVES $11,708,462.00

Service to Policyholders and Beneficiaries is a constant charge upon the time and attention of the entire personnel of the Company. Intensive organization of reduced war-time Agency and Office Staffs has enabled the Company to maintain its high standard of Life Insurance Service.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
J. W. Hobbs, President — Head Office TORONTO — Newton J. Lander, Vice-Pres. and Managing Director
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES ACROSS CANADA
FOUR SQUARE

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

Enquiries Invited

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

H. J. L., Winnipeg, Man.—From a current and prospective earnings standpoint, I would say that BRITISH AMERICAN OIL shares are definitely worth retaining. Per-share earnings in recent years have covered the annual dividend rate of $1 by only a small margin, having been $1.06 in 1943, $1.03 in 1942 and $1.05 in 1941, but the company has strenthened its financial position considerably during those years, with working capital at the end of 1943 amounting to $14,086,195 as against $12,475,364 a year earlier and $11,750,053 at the close of 1941. Its operating position has likewise been strengthened, notably by the bringing into service of its big new aviation gasoline and lubricating oil refinery at Clarkson, Ont. Presumably you noted the statement accompanying recent dividend cheques that net earnings for 1944 should be approximately the same as for 1943. The postwar outlook appears to be good, except that slowness in making up the deficiency in automobiles is likely to prevent gasoline consumption from attaining its potential for some time.

G. E. P., Hamilton, Ont.—While SOUTH McKENZIE ISLAND MINES has not reported any activity for a number of years, it is quite possible that the property will receive a further test some time in the future. A group of 17 claims are held in the Red Lake area, adjoining the Gold Eagle mine. The diamond drilling so far completed failed to indicate an orebody, but the property has locational interest which may attract new attention at a later date in view of the prevailing activity in the district. I understand South McKenzie also holds an 85 per cent interest in 11 claims in the Yellowknife area, but I have not heard of any plans for their exploration.

A.E.J., Edmonton, Alta. — There seems every reason to believe that the accumulated demand for postwar products of KELVINATOR OF CANADA LTD. will be sufficient to keep the company busy for a considerable time after the war's end. But no one can say when this will be. As regards the results for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1944, although the company's gross profit showed little change at $451,782, total net income showed considerable improvement and at $202,392 or $2.02 per share on the common stock represented the best earnings reported since the year ended in 1936. The previous year total net had been $157,821 or $1.58 per share and two years ago $1.59 per share. Moreover since the included refundable portion of taxes was reduced from 8.4 cents to 1.6 cents per share, retainable net income showed a sharper gain, from $1.49 to $2.01 per share, presumably as the result of an increase in the standard profits base. A dividend of $1 per share was paid on Sept. 25, 1944, the first since September, 1941. Contributing to the improvement in net income was an increase in other income from $250 to $4,688, a reduction in interest charges from $8,870

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Sell on Strength

BY HARUSPEX

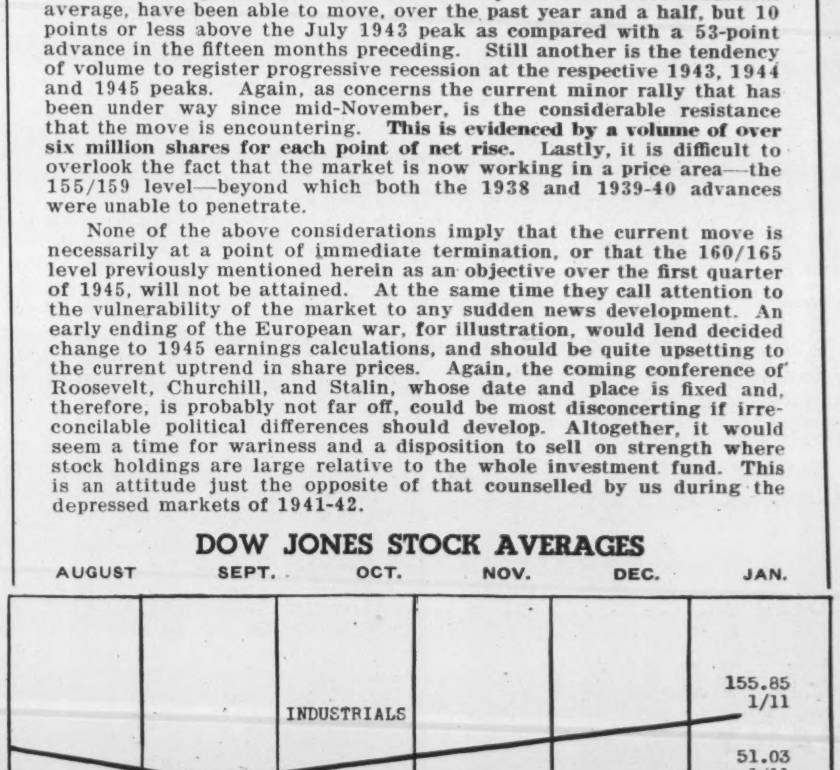
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: New York stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

There are a number of factors that point to the current advance in stock prices as being a rather dangerous or treacherous move. One is the knowledge that war earnings, even though relatively good, are gradually being pinched by rising costs, with eventual larger decline ahead when the German war ends and reconversion gets under way. Another is the knowledge that prices, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, have been able to move, over the past year and a half, but 10 points or less above the July 1943 peak as compared with a 53-point advance in the fifteen months preceding. Still another is the tendency of volume to register progressive recession at the respective 1943, 1944 and 1945 peaks. Again, as concerns the current minor rally that has been under way since mid-November, is the considerable resistance that the move is encountering. **This is evidenced by a volume of over six million shares for each point of net rise.** Lastly, it is difficult to overlook the fact that the market is now working in a price area—the 155/159 level—beyond which both the 1938 and 1939-40 advances were unable to penetrate.

None of the above considerations imply that the current move is necessarily at a point of immediate termination, or that the 160/165 level previously mentioned herein as an objective over the first quarter of 1945, will not be attained. At the same time they call attention to the vulnerability of the market to any sudden news development. An early ending of the European war, for illustration, would lend decided change to 1945 earnings calculations, and should be quite upsetting to the current uptrend in share prices. Again, the coming conference of Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin, whose date and place is fixed and, therefore, is probably not far off, could be most disconcerting if irreconcilable political differences should develop. Altogether, it would seem a time for wariness and a disposition to sell on strength where stock holdings are large relative to the whole investment fund. This is an attitude just the opposite of that counselled by us during the depressed markets of 1941-42.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Good Rich Refining Company
Limited

5% Secured Debentures

Dated December 15, 1944 *Due December 15, 1959*

Price: 100 and accrued interest to yield 5%

Denominations: $1,000 and $500

A prospectus describing this issue will be mailed upon request.

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TORONTO HAMILTON

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PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

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Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $61,000,000

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 232

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1945 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st February next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th December 1944. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. Wedd
General Manager
Toronto, 20th December 1944

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $4,382,095.84
Surplus - - - - - - 2,431,602.73
—Write for Financial Statement—
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Montreal.

Penmans Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1945:

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%), payable on the 1st day of February to Shareholders of record of the 12th day of January, 1945.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of January, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
Montreal, January 4, 1945.
C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887
C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — Canada and Newfoundland $3.00 per year, $5.00 for two years, $7.00 for three years. Single copies 10c.

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E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager

Riverside Silk Mills Limited

A MANUFACTURER of silk yarns and silk fabrics, Riverside Silk Mills Limited will have no reconversion problems in converting to peace time operations and should experience a good demand for its products in the postwar period. Silk has become an essential war commodity and the articles which would normally be manufactured from the company's products, such as hosiery, etc., have been in short supply for some years.

The company has a successful earnings record and has maintained a strong liquid position. At the current market price and annual dividend rate the Class A shares give a good return in comparison with the yield from other securities.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1943, amounted to $72,258, inclusive of $10,207 refundable tax, and that for the preceding year totalled $71,592 including $4,000 refundable tax. The 1942-1943 net profit was equal to $2.41 per share, of which 34c a share represented refundable tax, and that for 1941-1942 was equal to $2.39 per share, including 13c per share refundable tax. Earnings for the past ten years, with one exception, have been running at an annual rate in excess of $70,000 against the current annual dividend rate on the Class A shares of $60,000. Surplus of $527,955 at December 31, 1943, was an increase from $511,993 at December 31, 1938.

In the period covered by the statistical table below there has been a consistent yearly improvement in net working capital, from $342,690 to $540,611. In the same period cash increased from $65,308 to $90,709, and investment in Dominion bonds from $99,024 to $500,000. Cash and Dominion bonds at December 31, 1943, were well in excess of total current liabilities of $144,813.

Riverside Silk Mills Limited has no funded debt, with the outstanding capital consisting of 30,000 cumulative Class A shares of no par value and 20,000 Class B shares of no par value. The Class A shares are entitled to a cumulative annual dividend of $2 per share and participate share for share in dividends paid in any year of over $2 per share on the Class B stock. The Class A shares are non-voting and preferred as to assets up to $30 per share.

An initial quarterly dividend of 50c a share was paid on the Class A stock July 1, 1928, and continued on that basis until April 1, 1932, when reduced to 25c quarterly. The 50c rate was resumed April 1934 and continued on this basis to date. Dividend arrears were cleared up on the Class A shares with a distribution of $1.75 per share January 2, 1937. Interim dividends of 50c per share have been paid on the Class B stock in various years.

Riverside Silk Mills Limited was incorporated with an Ontario Charter in 1915 and in 1928 became a public corporation. The company manufactures silk yarns and silk fabrics, supplying yarns to a number of mills manufacturing hosiery as well as silk fabric. Plant is modern and located at Galt, Ontario.

Price range and price earnings ratio for the Class A shares 1938-1943, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividends
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share
1943	25	22	$2.41-a	10.4	9.1	$2.00
1942	24	17¾	2.39-a	10.4	7.4	2.00
1941	22	15½	2.48	8.8	6.3	2.00
1940	28	16½	1.78	15.7	9.0	2.00
1939	28	22½	2.69	10.4	8.4	2.00
1938	27	18	2.59	10.4	6.9	2.00
Average Price Ratio				10.7	7.8	
Current Earnings Ratio, Based on 1943 Earnings				12.4		
Current Yield				6.6%		

a—Includes 34c per share refundable tax 1943 and 13c a share 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 72,258-x	$ 71,592-x	$ 74,282	$ 53,484	$ 80,742	$ 77,632
Surplus	527,955	536,182	527,015	497,697	519,235	511,993
Current Assets	685,424	659,635	663,622	739,483	480,291	416,186
Current Liabilities	144,813	128,699	150,057	305,962	79,183	73,496
Net Working Capital	540,611	530,936	513,565	433,521	401,108	342,690
Cash	90,709	69,624	314,274	138,568	81,166	65,308
Dominion Bonds	500,000	446,944	196,444	121,944	97,549	99,024

x—Includes $10,207, 1943, and $4,000 in 1942.

to $641, a cut in net taxes from $139,400 to $130,400 and a halving in provision for postwar contingencies at $25,000 against $50,000. The company's financial position continues to be built up. The final payment of $90,000 on the long-term loan from Nash-Kelvinator Corp. was paid up and yet working capital was practically unchanged at $571,565 against $576,600.

H. M. M., St. James, Man.—A 50-ton mill was in operation at the ISLAND LAKE MINES from April 1934 to April 1935, when the known ore was exhausted and the property has been inactive since. The company is controlled by Ventures Limited, which with Sudbury Basin financed operations. The annual report for 1943 disclosed that assets included cash $672, notes receivable $12,745. Current liabilities were accounts payable $75; advances and notes $192,111, plus $111,960 accrued interest. I understand diamond drilling indicated ore possibilities east of the present workings but no further work has been done.

T.L.B., Toronto, Ont. — Yes, ZELLER'S LTD. will pay an extra dividend of 20 cents a share with the regular quarterly 20 cents dividend on Feb. 1, covering the final quarter of the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1945. This extra is the fourth in succession declared by the company, bringing common dividends to $1 per share for the fiscal years ended Jan. 31, 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945. Net for the 1944 fiscal year was $1.61 retained, or $2.29 including the refundable tax.

A. R. T., Brockville, Ont.—As you are aware DOMINION KIRKLAND GOLD MINES disposed of its property, consisting of two patented claims, to Kirkwin Gold Mines for a consideration of 200,000 of the latter's shares, or a basis of one new for ten old, subject to pool. At last report the new company still held acreage in the southern part of Teck township, about a mile east of Golden Gate Mining Co., but remains inactive having been unable to raise finances necessary for testing.

C.E.W., Quebec, Que.—I would class NATIONAL BREWERIES as a "businessman's investment"—that is, an investment for one in a position to watch and appraise the trend of conditions affecting the company. As such, I consider it reasonably attractive. With the $2 annual dividend rate, the current field is around 5 per cent at present prices. Figures for 1944 are not yet available, but for 1943 net on common was equal to $2.13 per share (including 13 cents postwar tax refund) comparing with $2.47 for 1942 and $2.54 for 1941. Net per share has been above the present $2 dividend rate each year for the past nine years, with the single exception of 1940 when $1.80 was shown. The company's balance sheet position is strong, with net working capital at the end of 1943 amounting to $9,051,832, up nearly $600,000 from the close of the previous year. The decline in earnings last year was mainly due to reduced sales resulting from Dominion Government restrictions on production and distribution of brewery products. These restrictions were recently relaxed.

C. M. S., Three Rivers, Que.—Yes, WHITE EAGLE SILVER MINES is still in existence although the future does not look very promising. A group of five claims was retained in the Camsell River section of the North West Territories, but results of work here were disappointing and the company removed its mining plant. A year and a half or so ago it was reported that the company had no cash or investments in the treasury and any efforts made to revive it were considered unlikely.

S.H.G., Verdun, Que.—ORANGE CRUSH LTD. did better last year and increased its net profits, but the profits outlook is now clouded by the cut, effective Jan. 1 for the first quarter of 1945, of the sugar quota of the Canadian carbonated beverage industry from the 1944 rate of 80 per cent to 70 per cent of the basic year. As sugar is the limiting factor to the volume of business transacted by the company, this cut is certain to affect profits adversely. The company's net for the fiscal year ended Oct. 25, 1944, remained practically unchanged at $151,895 compared with $152,439 for 1943 period, with total income $160,745 against $160,366. Net profits increased from $40,074 to $45,531. The 1944 result is equivalent to $1.52 per share on cumulative preference stock, and after allowing for a year's dividend on the preference, which is in arrears of dividend, equal to 53 cents a share on the common. On the same basis, the 1942-1943 net was equal to $1.33 per share of preference stock and 41 cents a share of common stock. The company's liquid position was improved during the year, with net working capital of $190,041 at Oct. 25, 1944, an increase from $157,848 at Oct. 27, 1943. This increase was after payment of two years' dividends on the preference stock, reduction of $42,000 in funded and mortgage debt and an increase in the investment in the shares of Charles Gurd & Co. Ltd. of $43,680. Cash is up from $89,848 to $127,154.

E.M.S., Toronto, Ont.—A block of 500,000 Rouyn Merger Gold Mines shares were received by O'NEILL THOMPSON GOLD MINES for its property of 11 claims, of which 400,000 were pooled. At the time of the merger it was reported 25% of the pooled shares would be released in 10 months and the remainder at the end of 20 months subject to the Ontario Securities Commission. Evidently your shares are not in your own name or you would have been advised of the meeting to approve sale of the property. Arthur E. O'Neill, 318 Clemow Ave., Ottawa, is president of the company.

C.H.B., Brampton, Ont.—While all the mines you mention can be classified as potential mines-in-the-making, it is difficult to state which in the long run will prove the best speculations. The diamond drilling completed to date on WASA LAKE MINES has indicated sufficient ore to lay plans for an initial milling rate of 1,000 tons, with an ultimate capacity of 1,500 tons, and it is proposed to get into production as quickly as possible. At LOUVICOURT GOLDFIELDS a medium grade operation of a size yet to be determined appears assured and preparations for underground work have already been warranted from indications to date. The ROUYN MERGER property from the ore already indicated has the status of a potential producer. AUMAQUE plans sinking a shaft to 500 feet as soon as governmental regulations permit. Bulk sampling part of one of the zones at HEATH GOLD MINES suggests the possibility of this property developing into a large tonnage, low cost operation. GOLDHAWK proposes an underground program as soon as present restrictions on this type of work are lifted. EAST AMPHI has met with interesting results but it is necessary to get underground to properly appraise the indications established by surface drilling.

New Issue

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company

First Mortgage and Collateral Trust 3½% Sinking Fund Bonds

Due January 1, 1970

Price: 100 and accrued interest

Descriptive circular gladly furnished upon request.

36 King Street West
Toronto 1
Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Refunding Issue

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company

3½% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds

Due: January 1, 1970

Price: 100 and interest

Water power is the mainspring of Canadian industrial production, more than eighty per cent. of which comes from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec where more than four-fifths of the developed water power is located.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company is one of the largest producers of hydro-electric power in the Province of Quebec.

The Company's system embraces most of the industrial area of the province. Transmission and distribution lines, more than 6,115 miles in length, cover an area of 16,000 square miles and serve 490 communities.

The Company's gross revenues are derived principally from sales of large blocks of power to industrial consumers and to distributors of electricity. The industrial consumers include companies engaged in the production of pulp and paper, asbestos, textiles and electro-chemical and metallurgical supplies.

We recommend these bonds for investment.

Descriptive circular available upon request.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

15 King Street West, Toronto

ABOUT INSURANCE

Increase in Fire Losses Shows Need for Greater Preventive Efforts

By GEORGE GILBERT

In wartime the prevention of loss of needed goods and materials from any cause becomes of prime importance, because if they are destroyed by fire or lost in any other way it may be difficult or impossible to replace them and the result may be a shortage of supplies for the fighting forces.

While fires that occur from causes that can readily be prevented or controlled have no place in a war economy, the record shows that such fires have increased since the war started. They are likely to further increase unless more effort is made by the authorities, factory heads and workers to prevent their occurrence.

IT WILL be generally agreed that fires which can be prevented from starting by taking reasonable precautions have no place in a wartime economy. Yet the record shows that such fires have a decided tendency to increase in a war period and thus add to the country's existing difficulties in supplying the goods and materials needed for the fighting forces.

In 1940 the property loss from fires in Canada was $22,735,264; in 1941 it rose to $28,042,907; in 1942 to $31,182,238; in 1943 to $31,464,710 (not including losses of $4,985,210 in National Defence properties); and in 1944, according to the latest information available, the fire losses are likely to amount to $40,000,000, a per capita loss of $3.33 as compared with $2.01 in 1940.

Just plain carelessness is the cause of more fires and loss of property than most people realize. For example, in 1940 the carelessness of smokers caused 13,264 fires with a property loss of $1,118,605, while in 1943, the latest year for which full information is available, smokers' carelessness caused 14,460 fires with a property loss of $1,862,407. This is a heavy toll to pay for the failure of those who use tobacco to take only the most simple precautions by which all these fires could have easily been prevented. Lack of ordinary safety measures in the use of stoves, furnaces, boilers and smoke pipes caused 4,988 fires in 1940, with a property loss of $2,057,428, while in 1943 the number of such fires had increased to 5,600, and the property loss had increased to $2,909,308.

Faulty Wiring

Faulty electric wiring and appliances caused 2,826 fires in 1940, with a property loss of $1,760,276, while in 1943 the number of such fires had increased to 3,119, and the property loss had increased to $3,200,458. Fires in dwellings also show a heavy increase in number and in the value of property destroyed. In 1940 the number of fires in residential properties was 33,395, with a loss of $5,501,019, while in 1943 the number of such fires was 35,688 with a property loss of $7,674,680.

Fires in mercantile properties (wholesale and retail) numbered 4,031 in 1940, with a property loss of $5,367,096, whereas in 1943 the number of such fires had increased to 4,345, while the property loss had increased to $7,342,346. In manufacturing properties the number of fires and the amount of the losses show a still heavier increase. In 1940 the number of such fires was 1,162, with a property loss of $4,140,311, while in 1943 the fires numbered 1,548 with a property loss of $8,218,760, almost double the amount of the 1940 loss.

Fires in institutional and assembly buildings, which include churches, hospitals, convents, theatres, etc., numbered 496 in 1940 with a property loss of $1,116,158, while in 1943 the number of such fires was 678, with a property loss of $1,594,015. Fires in miscellaneous properties show a considerable decrease in number and a slight decrease in amount for 1943 as compared with 1940. In 1940 the number of such fires was 4,622, while the property loss was $4,183,751, whereas in 1943 the number was 2,391 and the property loss, $4,122,770.

Chimneys and Flues

Defective and overheated chimneys and flues are the cause of many fires, especially in the winter months, and these may be avoided by taking ordinary safety measures. The number of such fires shows a decrease in the past few years. In 1940 the number was 4,321 and the property loss, $1,220,864, while in 1943 the number was 3,963 and the property loss, $1,772,491. Careless use of matches is a cause of many fires. In 1940 the number of fires so caused was 2,486, with a property loss of $205,119, while in 1943 the number of such fires was 2,816 and the property loss, $450,000.

Hot ashes, coals and open fires caused 2,871 fires in 1940, with a property loss of $410,861, while in 1943 the number of such fires was 2,690 and the property loss, $449,147. Lights, other than electric, caused 1,022 fires in 1940 with a property loss of $181,159, while in 1943 the number of such fires was 1,327 and the property loss, $365,928. Fires caused by incendiarism shows a decrease in number but an increase in the value of property so destroyed. In 1940 the number of such fires was 184, with a property loss of $413,882, while in 1943 such fires numbered 144, while the property loss amounted to $607,283.

Although the wise property owner protects himself by insurance against the financial loss caused by fire as well as he can, the fact remains that property destroyed by fire however caused is gone forever, and, while the individual owner of the property so destroyed may be reimbursed in money to the extent of the insurance carried, the country's total resources are reduced in amount by the value of the property destroyed, and in a time of scarcity of goods and materials such losses are a serious handicap to the nation's war effort.

Attitude of Complacency

There are those who take a complacent attitude towards the increase in the country's fire losses, and who regard such an increase as to be expected in view of the greater industrial activity in the Dominion and the increase in the production of war materials. Their view is that it is the business of the insurance companies to meet these losses, and that they can well afford to pay them out of the premiums they have collected from their policyholders for this purpose.

In the first place it should not be overlooked that not all property losses by fire are covered by insurance. For instance, in 1940 the total fire loss of the country was $22,735,264, of which $18,258,910 was the insured loss and $4,476,354 the uninsured loss, while in 1943 of the total fire loss of $31,464,710, $24,394,990 was insured loss and $7,069,720 was uninsured loss.

An attitude of indifference towards the destruction by fire of property, whether insured or uninsured, is rightly described as utterly repugnant to the conception of a country engaged in a total war in which machines and material resources perform such an important part. Of course, when the country's fire losses are expressed in terms of money little indication is given of the real loss which takes place under present conditions.

Before the war, any materials, buildings and machinery destroyed by fire could easily be replaced. If a factory was burnt down, there was usually surplus capacity available in similar plants to make up for the

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CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Annual Report of the Board of Directors

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors beg to present herewith the Seventeenth Annual Statement of the affairs and financial position of your Company as at November 30, 1944.

Net Earnings, after providing for depreciation and income taxes, amounted to $828,115.66 as compared with $949,072.04 in the preceding year. Earnings amounted to $4.12 per share on the Preference Shares. Dividends of $5.00 per share were paid during the year at the rate of $1.25 per quarter. The difference between the amount earned and the amount paid was made up from surplus account.

The volume of business during the year was on the whole slightly better than was anticipated due to certain easing of building restrictions during the summer months. However, total shipments represented only about 65% of plant capacity.

Production costs continue to increase. Since 1939 the cost of coal, which is one of the main items in the cost of producing cement, has increased by 47%; labour costs have increased very substantially, and other items of cost have tended to rise. On the other hand, the price of cement is low, selling on a price basis established during the depression period, and of course is under price ceiling regulation. The combination of these two factors makes profitable operations very difficult.

Repairs and renewals to plants have been made during the year only where absolutely necessary. There has accumulated a very large amount of deferred maintenance but funds are in reserve to undertake a rehabilitation programme as soon as the war ends and materials and labour become available.

The distribution of the product of your Company was less complicated during the year as we were able to operate our bulk-carrying steamer to east coast ports on a somewhat restricted scale but with considerable advantage to the Company.

Prospects for the coming year are very clouded due to the uncertainty as to when post-war building activity may be commenced. It is therefore difficult to make any prediction as to what business will materialize during 1945. The present trend of sales is downward and it is anticipated that this trend will continue at least to the end of the war in Europe.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

J. D. JOHNSON,
President.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 30, 1944

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:			
Inventories of Cement, Materials and Supplies as determined and certified by the Management and valued at or below cost, which is below market		$ 2,622,450.86	
Accounts Receivable (less Bad Debts Reserve)—			
Customers' Accounts	$ 742,136.51		
Other Accounts	34,784.35	776,920.86	
Government Bonds (Market Value $3,767,712.50)		3,714,247.85	
Cash		1,534,356.18	$ 8,647,975.75
INVESTMENT IN COMPANY'S OWN BONDS, AT PAR			108,000.00
REFUNDABLE PORTION OF EXCESS PROFITS TAX			157,000.00
UNEXPIRED INSURANCE, PREPAID TAXES AND OTHER PREPAID EXPENSES			68,259.55
BOND REFUNDING EXPENSE (less amounts written off)			770,000.00
PROPERTY ACCOUNT:			
Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment, etc., (as appraised by Messrs. Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc. on the basis of commercial value at September 30, 1927, $38,267,500.00) and the Canada Cement Building at cost; with subsequent additions at cost and after deducting Depreciation Reserves of $25,009,702.81			32,636,425.82
			$42,387,661.12

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	$ 591,384.13	
Bond Interest Accrued	31,875.00	
Preference Dividend declared of $1.25 per share, payable December 20, 1944	251,086.25	
Government and other Taxes	448,331.02	$ 1,322,676.40
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:		
Authorized	$20,000,000.00	
Issued Series "A"	$16,500,000.00	
Outstanding—		
4¼% Sinking Fund Bonds due 1951	$10,500,000.00	
Less: Redeemed during year	1,500,000.00	9,000,000.00
MORTGAGE ON CANADA CEMENT BUILDING:		
Repayable in semi-annual instalments and balance due in 1948		395,000.00
RESERVES:		
Fire Insurance	$ 750,000.00	
Extraordinary Repairs and Renewals	350,000.00	
Industrial Accidents	57,000.00	
Contingent Reserve	400,000.00	1,557,000.00
PREFERENCE SHARES REDEMPTION RESERVE		55,900.00
PREFERENCE SHARES—6½% SINKING FUND CUMULATIVE SHARES OF $100.00 EACH, REDEEMABLE ON SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE:		
Authorized (of which $21,000,000.00 has been issued)	$25,000,000.00	
Outstanding		20,086,900.00
NOTE—Dividends are in arrears $38.75 per share.		
COMMON SHARES:		
600,000 Shares of No Par Value out of an authorized issue of 750,000 Shares		6,403,904.75
EARNED SURPLUS:		
As per statement attached	$ 3,409,279.97	
DEFERRED SURPLUS:		
Refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax	157,000.00	3,566,279.97
		$42,387,661.12

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND EARNED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1944

Profit from Operations after providing $1,625,000.00 for Depreciation, but before deducting the undernoted items		$ 2,191,678.26
Executive Remuneration	$ 91,616.00	
Directors' Fees	10,800.00	
Legal Expenses	1,174.85	103,590.85
		$ 2,088,087.41
Add: Income from Investments		69,297.95
		$ 2,157,385.36
Deduct:		
Bond Interest (net)	$ 405,254.80	
Mortgage Interest	17,300.00	
Contribution to Pension Fund	100,000.00	
Proportion of Bond Refunding Expense	110,000.00	
Premium and Expenses on Bonds redeemed during year	33,714.90	
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	663,000.00	1,329,269.70
		$ 828,115.66
Earned Surplus, November 30, 1943		3,585,509.31
		$ 4,413,624.97
Deduct: Dividends on Preference Shares at $5.00 per share		1,004,345.00
Earned Surplus, November 30, 1944		$ 3,409,279.97

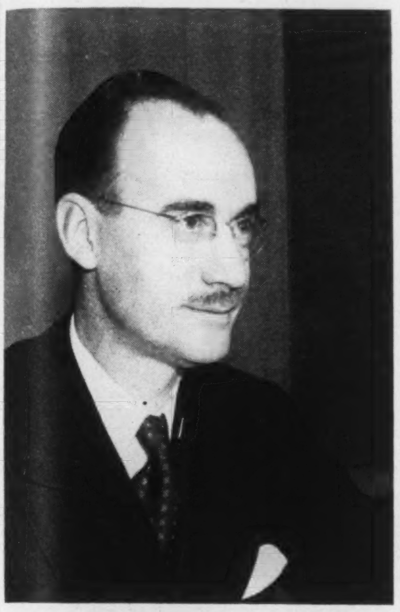
AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Canada Cement Company Limited and its Subsidiary Companies for the year ending November 30, 1944, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required, and we report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of Canada Cement Company Limited and its Subsidiary Companies at November 30, 1944, and that the Statement of Profit and Loss correctly sets forth the result of their combined operations, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.
Montreal, January 3, 1945.

Approved on behalf of the Board:
J. D. JOHNSON, Director.
F. B. KILBOURN, Director.

lost output. For reconstruction and repairs there was plenty of material and labor to be had. Today the situation is entirely different. Some goods and materials are irreplaceable, while others are obtainable only with difficulty and often after much delay. Thus the destruction of a factory or warehouse building may mean the loss of materials or productive capacity urgently needed to prevent bottlenecks or slowdowns in furnishing the supplies required for the war.



The responsibilities of the key personnel of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario have been re-allocated under a new plan of internal organization. The seven divisions now set up, and the key personnel in charge, are as follows: Executive and Secretarial, Osborne Mitchell, Secretary of the Commission (above); Accounting, Alexander McPherson, Accountant; Treasury, John Walters, Treasurer; Engineering—Operations, John Dibblee; Engineering—Design and Construction, R. L. Hearn; Engineering—Municipal, R. T. Jeffery; Sales Promotion, M. J. McHenry, Director of Sales Promotion.

OFFENSIVE POWER!

Sufficient striking strength backed by a nation financially sound presents the powerful front necessary to sustain "all out" offensive warfare.

The Portage Mutual plays an important part in maintaining national strength. It provides sound protection against financial loss by Fire or Windstorm. Its policy—"Service with Security" —fair dealings — prompt settlements.

FIRE and WINDSTORM

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

More Widely Quoted

SATURDAY NIGHT is quoted or referred to by editors and newspapers and other periodicals in Canada on more occasions per issue than is any daily newspaper or any other periodical of general appeal in Canada.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand that the American Equitable Assurance Company of New York has been amalgamated with another insurance company called the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, and I would like to know what effect if any this would have on the protection afforded Canadian policyholders of the American Equitable.

—B. M. D., Ottawa, Ont.

A merger of the American Equitable Assurance Company of New York and the Knickerbocker Insurance Company of New York has been effected and has been approved by the New York State Insurance Department. Statements filed with the Insurance Department showed both companies in a strong financial position as at September 30, 1944. The American Equitable with assets of $11,635,186.74, capital of $1,000,000, and a net surplus of $2,837,660.69 over capital and all liabilities; and the Knickerbocker with assets of $5,686,075.16 capital of $1,000,000, and a net surplus of $1,302,341.89 over capital and all liabilities. The company will continue under the name of the American Equitable Assurance Company of New York with a capital of $1,500,000 divided into 300,000 shares of the par value of $5 each, and will continue to operate under the management of Corroon & Reynolds, Inc. The American Equitable was incorporated in 1918, and has been doing business in Canada since October 6, 1919. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit of $300,000 with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It is a sound financial position and safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable.

Editor, About Insurance:

There is a company by the name of the Commercial Casualty Insurance Company about which I should like to get some information. How long has it been in business, and is it regularly licensed in this country and safe to insure with, and what classes of insurance does it transact here?

—A. D. N., Edmonton, Alta.

Commercial Casualty Insurance Company, with head office at Newark, N.J., and Canadian head office at Vancouver, B.C., was incorporated in 1909 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1939. It is regularly licensed in this country for the transaction of personal accident, public liability, employers' liability, automobile, guarantee (fidelity), guarantee (surety) plate glass, sickness, and theft insurance. It has an authorized, subscribed and paid up capital of $1,000,000, and it has a deposit of $362,150 with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. At December 31, 1943, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were $548,832, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $228,064, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $320,768. Policyholders are well protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 31*)

ness for shaft sinking immediately restrictions are lifted. The surface showing on the Croinor is described as impressive and regarded by engineers as perhaps the best found for some time in Quebec. The number one or most northerly vein has been tested by 16 drill holes and five surface trenches over a length of 850 feet, with both ends still open. The vein has been traced in surface trenching in places for an additional distance of 2,000 feet. The average of all sections secured to date gives a width of close to 10 feet of $10 grade.

Sufficient encouragement is reported from diamond drilling at Lake Expanse Gold Mines, in the Mud Lake section of Quebec, to justify shaft sinking and lateral work, in the opinion of the directors, and plans to this end are being made. Further diamond drilling is to be done to fill unexplored gaps between previous holes in the main gold bearing section. Because of complicated structural conditions only limited information has been obtained by the drilling and surface work. An ore length of at least 500 feet was indicated by drill results and there are other sections in the large property where gold values were found.

An exploratory campaign, to include diamond drilling, is planned to commence immediately on the recently formed Dickenson Red Lake Mines. The property consists of 15 claims, 600 acres, adjoining Campbell Red Lake Gold Mines on the east. An option on control of the Campbell property was recently taken by Dome Exploration Co. The company is capitalized at 3,500,000 shares of which 1,200,000 have been issued for properties.

A new company—Garrymac Gold Mines—has been formed by Transcontinental Resources and Cockeram Red Lake Gold Mines, with associates, on a group of 10 claims in McVittie township, Larder Lake area, formerly held by Burbank Ramore Syndicate. The property is about three miles northwest of the Kerr-Addison mine and a diamond drilling campaign is planned.

NEW 1944 CHARTS
Of the Dow-Jones Averages
NOW READY

(1) Daily Prices—high, low and close for 1944, Industrials and Rails, with total volume. Ratio Scale.
(2) All Rallies and Declines exceeding 3%—1921-1944.
(3) Monthly Range Chart—1921-1944.
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All Four Charts $1.00

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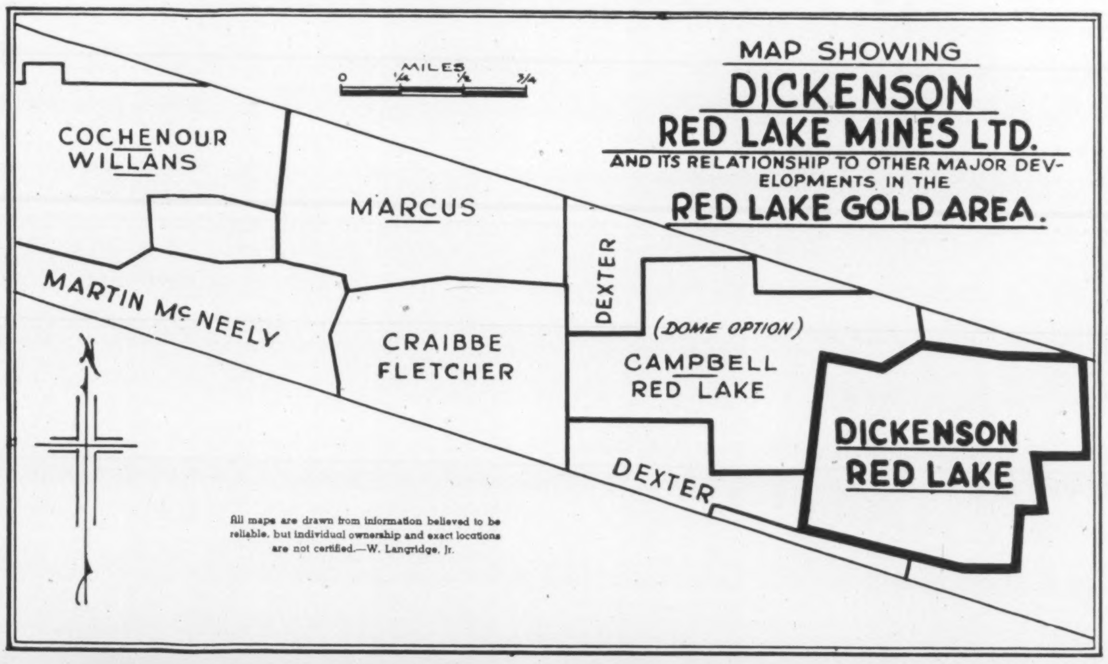
INITIAL OFFERING

DICKENSON RED LAKE MINES LIMITED

(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

PROPERTY ADJOINS CAMPBELL RED LAKE



This Fascinating Mining Industry

Some months ago this Firm, Brewis & White, advertised under the above heading, the possibilities of CAMPBELL RED LAKE MINES LIMITED. These possibilities have now been recognized by DOME EXPLORATION COMPANY (QUEBEC) LIMITED, who have secured an option on the control of the Company.

Today We Invite You to Examine the Potentialities of DICKENSON RED LAKE MINES LIMITED

whose properties comprise 15 unpatented mining claims in Balmer Township, Red Lake to the East of Campbell Red Lake Mines Limited. X-Ray prospecting drilling was carried out on the Dickenson claims last summer with some very interesting values and favourable structure revealed.

Plans For Development

An extensive diamond-drilling program is planned to commence immediately to explore the possibilities of the already known favourable structure. Dickenson Red Lake Mines Limited is well managed and financed.

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized ($1.00 Par Value)	3,500,000 Shares
Issued for Properties and Cash	1,800,005 Shares
In Treasury (Under Option)	1,699,995 Shares

The Intelligent Employment Of "Risk Capital"

We invite our clients and friends to place part of their "Risk Capital" in the shares of this interesting mining venture.

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MEMBERS ONTARIO SECURITY DEALERS' ASSOCIATION

Churchill Won Canada at Turn of Century

By E. M. DAVIDSON

Back in 1900 Winston Churchill, a war correspondent returned from the South African war, made a lecture tour of the United States and Canada. The writer recalls the future Prime Minister's appearance in Toronto and notes indications given then of the personality later to become so famous.

"THE WAR AS I SAW IT" was the subject of a Massey Hall (Toronto) lecture delivered on the last Saturday of December, 1900. The speaker, a 26 year-old war correspondent, had recently been elected M.P. for Oldham, Lancashire, and was concluding a lengthy and generally triumphant platform tour of Great Britain, the United States and Canada, before returning to take his seat and make his maiden speech at Westminster. Military, ecclesiastical and political dignitaries occupied the platform seats, and the chair was taken by Colonel Otter, who had returned on Christmas Day from the South African theatre. In introducing Winston Spencer Churchill he presented to the capacity audience the young man who had captured the imaginations of English-speaking readers as much by his adventurous conduct at the battle front as by his press dispatches and topical war books.

The *Globe* reporter of the day remarks that the audience came with high expectations and went home not disappointed. Young Churchill impressed him with a definite vein of humor. The verbatim extracts which color the excellent account of the meeting reveal other qualities easily recognized today.

A piece of good natured bombast as he pointed to the large map of South Africa flashed on a screen by lantern: "Take a good look at it; it belongs to us."

A vigorous criticism of departmental self-satisfaction and niggardly government expenditure on vital objects: "I would like to show some of these Boer guns to the experts at the War Office who say that our artillery is the best in the world, and I think the British parliament should see to it that the money is voted which will give us the best artillery in the world."

A passage referring to the disheartening withdrawal from Vaal Krantz which proves that the Churchillian defiance of 1940 was no mere inspiration of the moment: "Then indeed we gave up hope, believing, as many no doubt believed throughout the Empire, that the gallant garrison of Ladysmith would be starved into a surrender worse than death. But we had not reckoned upon the superb military genius of Lord Roberts, and the iron determination of Sir Redvers Buller. We had forgotten for the time being, though history should have taught us better, that the British soldier, though often repulsed, is always willing and ready to resume the attack and carry it out to a successful issue."

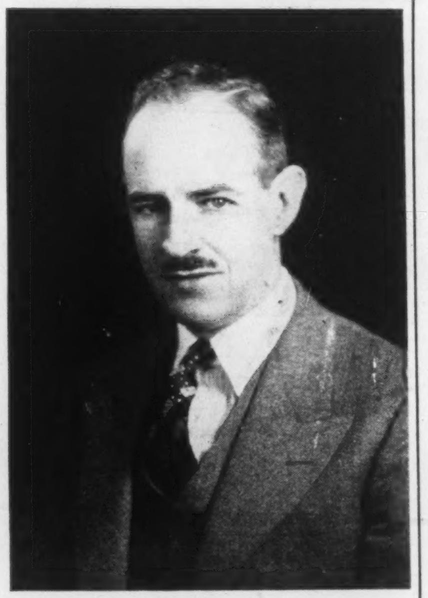
Financial Success

The report tells us that at the end of his speech Mr. Churchill, after acknowledging the vote of thanks, suggested that the audience pay tribute to Colonel Otter. "The audience applauded the gallant Colonel, sang 'God Save the Queen,' and dispersed." Churchill has survived most of his listeners, certainly those who were of an age and station to be noted as "amongst those present."

In his memoirs Mr. Churchill reveals that this lecture tour of three countries which he concluded in Canada set him on his feet financially and permitted him to devote his attentions to politics without distraction for the next few years. The seats at Massey Hall were $1.50 tops down to 600 at 50c. From his whole tour the profits were £10,000 which Churchill remitted to Sir Ernest Cassel, a financier friend of his father's, for investment, as he says, with the instruction "Feed my Sheep."

Churchill must have developed an affection for Canada as the result of the heart-felt welcome to this country shown him at his meetings. In England he had just won an election in a very difficult constituency, and had been feted by men of all parties, but he relates that in the United States he was surprised by the varied reception he received. At Baltimore there were only a few hundred listeners in a very large hall, and while at Boston an Anglo-American society provided three hundred members in red uniforms to inspire a tremendously satisfactory meeting, the Chicago audience was definitely hostile, and Churchill was wary enough to placate them somewhat by references to the gentlemanly qualities of the Boers! But of his passage into Canadian soil he writes: "Here again were present the enthusiastic throngs to which I had so easily accustomed myself at home."

ROYAL BANK DIRECTOR



Grant MacEwan, BSA., M.S., Professor of Animal Husbandry at the University of Saskatchewan, who has been appointed a Director of The Royal Bank of Canada. Professor MacEwan is well known throughout Western Canada as an authority on all phases of Canadian agriculture, and one of the country's leading judges of livestock. He will bring to the Directorate of the Bank a knowledge of farming and farmers' problems that is practical as well as academic.

W. R. JOHNSTON

Anthony Foster & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Philco Distributors, announce the appointment of Mr. W. R. Johnston as manager of their Radio & Electrical Appliance Division, to succeed Mr. W. L. Moncur who has retired. Mr. Johnston has been with the firm since 1925, starting as their eastern Ontario representative, and for the past fourteen years as representative in Hamilton and the Niagara peninsula.

The Royal Bank of Canada Annual Meeting

Morris W. Wilson, President, says continued Canadian development depends on world-wide system of trading based on international monetary and exchange stability. Urges Canada be one of first to approve principles of Bretton Woods Conference.

Sydney G. Dobson, Vice-President and General Manager, reports total assets at all-time peak with year's increase greatest in history of bank; southern branches in unique position to facilitate Latin-American trade.

The vital importance to Canada's future welfare of a healthy foreign trade based on international monetary and exchange stability was emphasized by Morris W. Wilson, President of The Royal Bank of Canada at the bank's Annual Meeting.

Canada owed her economic development from earliest days, said Mr. Wilson, to foreign trade, and the level of pre-war exports would not only have to be maintained after the war, but actually expanded, possibly to double their pre-war value, if Canada was to secure an adequate national income.

FOREIGN TRADE PROBLEMS

"Normally we export considerably more to Great Britain and other countries of the Empire than we import from them. On the other hand, our imports from the United States are usually in excess of our exports to that country. Under normal exchange conditions it was relatively simple to adjust this situation. Our sterling balances, accumulated through exports to the Empire, were readily exchangeable for U.S. dollars with which to pay for what we purchased in the United States.

"War-time experience, however, has shown the difficulties which arise when this multilateral adjustment of trade balances breaks down. As a result of the control of sterling made necessary by the war, Canada has been forced to depend upon her own devices for liquidation of British balances, through interest-free loans, mutual aid, and the repatriation of Canadian securities. We were also forced to restrict purchases and travel in the United States, in order to reduce the demand for U. S. dollars, thereby making it easier for us to pay for essential imports. If the world should be divided into exclusive trading areas after the war, as is frequently suggested, of which one might be based on sterling and another on the U.S. dollar, Canada would be in a peculiarly disadvantageous position since she properly belongs in neither group. Our membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the coincidence that our unit of currency is named "dollar" as in the United States, create an anomalous situation, and obscure our true position in the eyes of many. Because of these factors, and our own selfish interests, we are compelled to prefer a world-wide system of trading. There is no altruism about it.

CANNOT STAND ALONE

"If international trade on the broadest scale is not fully restored, what can Canada do independently to preserve her foreign markets? There are certain obvious measures, notably maintenance and improvement of the quality of our exports, vigorous salesmanship, and the acceptance of imports from countries to which we export, up to the limit either of their capacity to sell to us, or of our ability to absorb their products. These are basic principles which Canada can and should adopt, whatever the rest of the world may do.

"What other alternatives will be normally available to us? In the first place, we might have to restrict our exports to the ability of foreign markets to pay for our products. Since many of our major export commodities are produced on a scale out of all proportion to our own consumption, the subsequent unemployment of men and resources, the agricultural depression, and the social problems which would arise, would build up a load that our economy and constitution could not support. Secondly, Canada might provide credits to countries desiring to import goods on a basis similar to the credits which have been established during the war, but with the hope of ultimate repayment. Finally, we could subsidize exports.

"Furthermore, as I stated a year ago, I believe it would be sound policy for Canada not only to extend liberal long-term credits to countries who are actual or potential buyers of Canadian products, but in special cases to make outright gifts of foods, raw material, finished goods and machinery to assist and hasten the rehabilitation of such countries.

"Thus far could we go, independently of the policies of other powers. But a moment of consideration will show how slight our hopes of success would be without international co-operation."

Mr. Wilson reviewed the function of gold as an international currency prior to and after the last war but pointed out that the "gold standard" was never entirely automatic in its operation. "The system could never have been maintained," he said, "without the unrivalled supremacy of the City of London in the foreign exchange and international investment markets, the degree of liquidity it maintained, the great foreign loans it floated, the willingness of Great Britain to accept imports of goods and services for payment on loans, and last, but by no means least, the knowledge and experience of the great London banks and financial houses.

NATIONS FORSAKE RULES

In the second place, all countries observed the code of economic ethics set up by the gold standard. Fundamental changes in this system took place following the last war, said Mr. Wilson, and the international economic system, disrupted by the war, remained out of balance and the disequilibrium became intensified. Countries ceased to abide by the rules and no longer sought to adjust their domestic policies to the requirements of the gold standard system, and with the breakdown and abandonment of the standard in 1931, each country set out on its own course. "Instead of adjusting domestic prices and production to the needs of international exchange stability and balanced payments on international account, countries began to manipulate exchange rates, as a means of increasing domestic and foreign trade in order to maintain employment at home. International trade became disrupted, with every country seeking to force its exports on others, but to reduce imports to a minimum. Competitive exchange depreciation, higher and higher tariffs on imports, quantitative quotas and bulk purchases, and similar measures, were utilized by all countries in greater or less degree. Well over a third of total world trade was conducted on a basis of crude barter. With the collapse of the gold standard, there disappeared the only operative system for the co-ordination of national economic policies; in its absence, sovereign countries, acting independently and without regard for the external repercussions of their policies, inevitably drifted toward international economic chaos."

Upon this chaos, said Mr. Wilson, had now been superimposed the new disequilibrium of a second World War. The great importing countries including Great Britain and those of Europe had suffered devastation, destruction of their industrial machinery and, particularly Great Britain, loss of overseas markets. Other countries, notably those of North America, had found their industries and agriculture greatly expanded. "In order to maintain employment," said Mr. Wilson, "it will be necessary for these countries and particularly for Canada, to export to an extent greater than was necessary even before 1939."

BRETTON WOODS

Mr. Wilson dealt at length with the Bretton Woods Conference last July when the experts of forty-four countries sought to evolve a system of international control of foreign exchange and investment with a view to providing exchange stability. He readily admitted that the Bretton Woods program was no panacea for post-war problems but he pointed out that practical businessmen were largely in agreement with the Bretton Woods experts. Meeting at Rye, N.Y., last November, businessmen from fifty-two countries, including Canada, recommended a Multilateral Trade Convention for all countries to provide for the progressive lowering of trade barriers; the elimination of quotas and import embargoes; the abandonment of discriminatory trade practices; the abandonment of national sales and production monopolies.

"It appears to me," said Mr. Wilson, "that the next step in praparation for the general resumption of foreign trade after the war must be discussions and agreement between governments on commercial policy. If some standard of commercial policy is not established prior to the resumption of general trading, we may see the continuance of the predatory practices of the pre-war era.

"Canadian economic development, in the future as in the past, depends upon the maintenance and development of international trade. Monetary stability is one of the prerequisites of international trade. For Canada, therefore, monetary stability is of paramount importance. If we acknowledge these premises, our course of action is clear. We must implement the measures necessary to secure them. I sincerely hope that Canada will be one of the first to approve the principles of the Bretton Woods agreements, leaving the Government free to deal with matters of detail in consultation and agreement with the other countries concerned."

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

In presenting the Annual Balance Sheet, Sydney G. Dobson, Vice-President and General Manager, pointed out assets were now at the record level of $1,790,215,802. and that the increase in assets during the year was the greatest in the history of the bank. The liquid position was exceedingly strong, he said, Total Liquid Asset representing 81.62% of the bank's Liabilities to the Public. Noteworthy was the increase in the number of Deposit Account Customers which now totalled 1,450,000. Profits for the year, after providing for Dominion Government Taxes, amounted to $3,821,183., an increase of $385,894.

Mr. Dobson reported steady development of the bank's foreign business in the Caribbean and South America. "The South American countries", he said, "are potential purchasers of large quantities of equipment of all kinds for modernizing and expanding already established manufacturing facilities, for developing new industries, and carrying out public works programs. A growing interest in Canada and Canadian products is evident, and it is hoped that our manufacturers, exporters, and importers will reciprocate this interest. Our well-placed branches are in a unique position to offer assistance in the development of trade between Latin America and Canada."

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

The General Manager reported that the staff, not including those in the armed services, now totalled 8,205. "In Canada 71% are young women, compared with only 21% in 1939. While the more experienced officers have been under great personal pressure, because of the need to train and help inexperienced newcomers, these new members of the staff have learned quickly, fitted in readily, and performed splendidly the duties allotted to them. All of our officers serve with a sense of public responsibility as well as of duty to the bank.

"Leave of absence for military service has been granted to 2,255 of our officers since the war started of whom 2,154 enlisted from Canadian branches. This is equal to 74% of the Canadian male officers who were under 45 at the war's outbreak."

Looking to the problems of the post-war years, Mr. Dobson stated that one of the bank's first considerations would be the placing in satisfactory positions of the members of the staff who were serving in the various armed services. "This matter," he said, "is foremost in our minds and is being given careful study. The affairs of customers in many cases will undergo great changes in the transition period from war production to peacetime needs. In this transition we shall be called upon to play an important part in assisting financially in helping to bring about this change. It may be necessary for us to revise to some extent the existing practice of making loans for short terms only, and in certain circumstances to consider loans extending over a period of two, three, or five years to meet changed conditions.

"I am not implying that we should depart from our policy of prudent banking, but because of our large holdings of readily negotiable Government securities, we may, without risk to our liquidity, assist deserving borrowers with longer term loans.

"Your bank is strong financially and exceedingly well equipped to handle post-war financing, and we shall consider it our patriotic duty to play our full part in assisting business generally in becoming re-established.